THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

MAIL DATES TO OCT. 27.

Ritualism in England—The Attempted Assassination of the Viceroy of Egypt.

Affairs in the Spanish Republic.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By an arrival at New Orleans yesterday we have European advices to the 27th ult.

ENGLAND.

Extraordinary Ritualistic Excitement at St. James' Chapel, Brighton.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Oct. 26.

The congregation can scarcely go to St. James' Chapel in the hope of joining in quiet devotions. Yesterday morning they looked like people assembled for divine service in a city which is being shelled. Every noise caused a perceptible thrill to run through the audience. The attendants about the chapel were constantly wandering round, scrutinizing suspiciously the faces of strangers, who on their parts were evidently momentarily looking for some unwonted "sensation." Yesterday morning their belief that "something" would occur was not disappointed. Before any prayers were read a procession of the persons officiating in the service—numbering nearly thirty in all—clad in vestments of various colors, and preceded by a man carrying a cross, walked slowly around the church. Mr. Purchas came nearly last, a boy swinging incense before him. The procession had gone nearly around the church, the whole place being filled with the smoke of the incense, when a man started up in one of the pews and held aloft what appeared to be a placard. He at the same time shouted out some remark, and was thought by those near him to be about to throw a book at Mr. Purchas' head. A rush was made at him, and instantly a scene of wild excitement and disorder was witnessed. The whole congregation arose and left their pews, the priests and choristers fled precipitately to the altar, Mr. Purchas among them, and the man with the placard was seized by at least a score of hands. The doorkeepers and attendants seemed to be prepared for a disturbance of this kind; for several of them hastened to their seats and brought out thick staves, with which they repaired to the pew where the fight was going on. The noise then made and the cries of the people threw the whole congregation into an extraordinary state of agitation. There was rather a sharp struggle to get the man who began the disturbance out of the building. He resisted vigorously, clinging fast to the top of the pew in which he was seated, and crying at the top of his voice, 'You brutes, let me go." At last he was carried on men's shoulders out of the place, and the police were sent for. The organ was played, and an attempt was made to resume the service, but for some few minutes the effort was very unsuccessful. Mr. Purchas, at a subsequent period of the service, read a few of the prayers, but in a tremulous voice, which revealed how deeply he was agitated. His face was perfectly white. As it turned out, there was no need for these alarms. The one sturdy Protestant having been removed by the neck and heels, there was no further interruption of the service. The priests changed their robes repeatedly, the high candles were lighted, clouds of incense again filled the chapel, and at the end Mr. Purchas was able to make an appeal for money "for the sustentation of the service in the chapel," in a tolerably firm voice. In the evening a great number of the regular attendants, as well as some hundreds of strangers, found themselves shut out of the chapel altogether. The incident of the morning was spread abroad in the town in a variety of exaggerated and absurd forms, and the result was that, notwithstanding the pouring rain, a considerable mob gathered around the building. The doors were shut before the regular hour of service, and guarded by the police. Without, a little crowd of boys yelled and shouted, much to the disturbance of the service, no doubt; and if the rain had not barricaded Mr. Purchas, matters might have been much worse. It is but too probable that the peace of the town will be broken ere long if some modification of the service is not made.

Minister Johnson and Mr. Laird, M. P.

From the London Star, Oct. 26.

The question as to whether or not Mr. John Laird, M. P., should be present at the banquet given by the American Chamber of Commerce, at Liverpool, on Thursday, has been a most fruitful subject of debate at Liverpool, not only in the press, but on 'Change, and among all classes of society in Liverpool and Birkenhead. The pros and cons of the case may be thus stated:—The American Chamber of Commerce consists almost exclusively of merchants engaged with North America, and the majority of them are (or were) strong Northerners. In making out the list of guests to be invited to meet the American Ambassador, it was found advisable, particularly at an election crisis, to invise the local members both *in esse* and *in posse*, and Mr. Laird being still the member for Birkenhead, it was impossible to omit him. As soon as it was known that he had been invited, he was taken to task very sharply by many Liberal papers, both in London, Liverpool, and elsewhere; and whatever his private feelings may have been, it became almost impossible for him to avoid being present at the banquet without either tacitly acknowledging himself guilty of the grave accusations made against him, or leaving himself open as the target for even more violent attacks. At all events Mr Laird accepted the invitation, and went to the banquet. When he entered the room he appeared somewhat nervous and flurried; but several of his friends at once entered into conversation with him, and after a brief interval of suspense the American Ambassador asked to be introduced to Mr. Laird. The introduction over, Mr. Johnson said he was very glad to make Mr. Laird's acquaintance; that he had come to England as a peacemaker; and, as Northerners and Southerners had shaken hands in America, he was desirous that all antagonism arising out of the unfortunate civil war should be considered as bygones. This frank and graceful conduct on the part of Mr. Johnson at once restored ease and confidence to the gathering, and next day no one was surprised that Mr. Laird joined Mr. Johnson's party during an excursion on the river.

The Settlement of the Alabama Claims.

From the London Observer, Oct 25.

Notwithstanding the curt contradiction given by the *Globe* to the statement in the *Daily News* "that it has been agreed between Lord Stanley and Mr. Reverdy Johnson that the respective claims of British subjects and American citizens arising out of the Southern Rebellion shall be determined by an international commission, composed of an equal number of British and American members," we are assured that the important announcement is substantially true: inasmuch as the approval of the American Government is alone required to render the arrangement between Lord Stanley and Mr. Reverdy Johnson complete. We have also reason to believe that Lord Stanley is willing not only "that the British and American claims arising out of the late civil war in the United States shall be adjusted by a mixed commission, to sit in London," but that he is also willing to submit to the arbitration of the Emperor of Russia the knotty question "whether the sailing of the Alabama from Liverpool was or was not a breach of international law." Should the Czar decide in the negative, the United States will withdraw the so-called Alabama claims. In the contrary case, these claims will be examined and adjusted by a mixed commission, which will sit in either case for the adjustment of the other "outstanding claims."

Wreck and Loss of Sixteen Lives.

The London *Telegraph* of October 26 contains the following:—

The total wreck of one of her Majesty's vessels, off the Land's End, with the loss of sixteen lives, is reported. The Devon, a lighter which for some years has been constantly engaged in the conveyance of stores between the various Government dockyards, left Devonport on Wednesday, the 21st, with stores for Pembroke and Queenstown. She put in at Falmouth, and left for Pembroke on Thursday evening, having on board a general cargo of dock stores and a few passengers. She passed the Longships Lighthouse, Land's End, at 1 o'clock on Friday morning, the wind being fresh from the north-west, the night dark, with occasional squalls of rain. The captain, Mr. Nelson, then gave the course north-northeast, which was followed, when suddenly, at 14 minutes after 2 o'clock, the vessel struck on the Brissons, very dangerous rocks half a mile from land off St. Just. A considerable sea was running, which speedily beat the ill-fated vessel to pieces. Some of the crew were washed on to the rocks, to which they clung, exposed to the weather and to the danger of being washed off, throughout the night. In the morning the wreck was perceived, and messengers were sent to Sennen, some five miles distant, for the lifeboat there stationed, which was speedily got under way and pulled to the Brissons. To obtain access to the rocks was a task of no little difficulty and danger, but the lifeboat crew behaved with great gallantry, and succeeded in rescuing those who still survived, one of whom was George Davis, acting mate. How many others were rescued, if any, we have not learned. Among the sixteen drowned are Richard Nelson, the master, William Helford, Thomas Gibbs, James Vesper, two men, one woman and two children, passengers. The number of the crew drowned was ten.

FRANCE.

A Successor to the "Lanterne."

Another thorn in the side for Napoleon is noted by the London *Telegraph*:—

"M. Rochefort must look to his laurels. By means of *La Lanterne* he taught his fellow-journalists how to tickle the ear of Paris with epigrammatic straws, and now some of his colleagues find that they can perform the task as well as himself. *La Diable a Quatre*, written by M. de Villemessant, M. Duchesne, M. Lockroy and M. 'Mephistopheles,' is quite as clever as *La Lanterne*. This is not saying much, perhaps; for, in great degree, M. Rochefort's pamphlet was effective, simply because he put into plain language what other people expressed in ambiguous hints. *Le Diable a Quatre* has one advantage over *La Lanterne* in being illustrated. The rear of every short article is brought up by *des diables et des diabesses microscopiques*—to whom, we are told, the pen of M. Benassit has lent Parisian wit and English humor. At least the devils, male and female, are represented in somewhat undignified positions. One is dancing a hornpipe; another is roasting an imp in a saucepan; a third is bowing, with pathetic humility, to a gendarme; a fourth, who has bolted in hot haste from a band of pursuers, has been caught by the tail, and, being held back by the frantic strength of five toes, gives signs of capitulation; a fifth wears the garb of an ecclesiastic, and seems to feel with much keenness the humiliation; and in the tailpiece four devils celebrate the success of their literary efforts by a frantic dance."

SPAIN.

Manifesto of the Provisional Government.

The expected manifesto of the Provisional Government to the nation was issued on the 26th. After detailing the events which led to the establishment of the present administration, it says:—"The revolution has decreed universal suffrage as the evident and palpable demonstration of the sovereignty of the people. Having proclaimed the fundamental principles of our future regime, which are based upon the most complete liberty, and have been recognized by all the juntas, the Provisional Government is about to bring together in one single body the teachings of these manifestations of the public mind. The most important of all the essential modifications which have been introduced into the organization of Spain is the establishment of religious liberty." The manifesto insists upon the necessity of this reform, demonstrating that it will not injure the Catholic Church, but on the contrary fortify it by the opposition it will encounter. It also states that the Government hastened to proclaim liberty of printing, without which the triumphs of the revolution would remain vain and illusory formulas, and liberty of public meeting and peaceful associations, which are the constant sources of activity and progress, adding that these reforms are recognized as the fundamental dogmas of the revolution. Spain would be able to advance with a sure step in the path of progress when these measures should come into operation, and when administrative centralization—an instrument of corruption and tyranny—should cease to weigh upon the country. The concluding portion of the manifesto proclaims decentralization and the establishment of public liberties as essential, and states that the colonies will enjoy the benefits of the revolution on the strong bases of freedom and credit. It continues thus:—"Spain can quietly proceed to finally choose a form of government. Without pretending to prejudice such serious and complicated questions, the Provisional Government notices as very significant the silence maintained by the juntas respecting monarchical institutions. Yet eloquent and authoritative voices have been raised in defense of the republican system. But however important may have been the opinions they have expressed, they are not so important as the universal reserve of the juntas on this delicate question. Nevertheless, if the Provisional Government be mistaken, if the popular decision should be against a monarchy, the Provisional Government will respect the will of the national sovereignty." In conclusion, the manifesto appeals to the country to maintain order, and to have confidence in the Government, which will render an account of its administration to the Cortes.

Victor Hugo to the Spanish Nation.

Victor Hugo has issued an address to the Spanish nation, which concludes as follows:—

The Spanish people is being reanimated; will it be petty in its revival, or will it be great? Such is the question. To resume its rank, Spain has the power, and it can again become the equal of France and of England. An immense offer of Providence! The opportunity is unique. Will Spain allow it to escape? An additional monarchy on the continent, of what use? Spain subject to a king, himself subject to the Powers; what a falling away! Besides, to establish a monarchy at present to undertake a work which will last only a short time. A republic in Spain would be a loud warning to Europe; and such a menace addressed to kings is peace; it would be France and Prussia neutralized, and between the military monarchies war impossible from the sole fact of the revolution being present; a muzzle placed upon Sadowa as upon Austerlitz, the perspective of butcheries replaced by that of labor and fecundity; Chassepots set aside in the interest of the Jacquard loom; it would be the equilibrium of the continent suddenly achieved at the expense of fictions by the weight of truth in the balance. It would be that old power, Spain, regenerated by the youthful force, the people; it would be, in point of view of marine and commerce, life restored to that double seacoast which reigned in the Mediterranean before Venice, and on the ocean before England; it would be industry swarming where wretchedness lies rotting. Cadiz equal to Southampton, Barcelona to Liverpool, Madrid to Paris. It would be Portugal at a given moment turning towards Spain by the sole attraction of light and prosperity. Liberty is the loadstone of annexations. A republic in Spain would be the establishment, pure and simple, of the sovereignty of man over himself—a sovereignty which is indisputable and cannot be put to the vote; it would be production without tariff, consumption without customs' duties, circulation without bonds, the workshop without proletarianism, wealth without parasitism, conscience without prejudices, speech without a gag, law without lies, strength without an army, and brotherhood without Cain. It would be work for all, instruction for all, justice for all, the scaffold for none. It would be the ideal become palpable, and, as there is a guiding swallow, so there would be an exemplar nation. Of danger, none. Spain a citizen is Spain powerful; Spain democratic is Spain a citadel. The republic in Spain would be probity administering, truth governing, liberty reigning; it would be the inexpugnable sovereign reality; liberty is tranquil because she is invincible, and invincible because she is contagious. Whoever attacks gains her. The army sent against her rebounds upon the despot. That is why she is left in peace. The republic in Spain would be on the horizon the irradiation of the True, a promise for all, a menace to evil alone; it would be that giant the Right, erect in Europe, behind the barricade of the Pyrenees. If Spain once more becomes a monarchy she is petty; if a republic, great. Let her choose!

The Freedom of the Press.

The *Gazette* publishes the Home Minister's decree for an unlimited freedom of the press. It does away with all special legislation on the subject, and only holds the author, editor, or printer or manager of plays responsible for any abuses contemplated by the common law and answerable to its penalties. The Minister of the Colonies, Lopez de Ayalo, declares that the salary of $6000 which was paid to Father Claret, the Queen's confessor, as *dimissionary* Bishop of Santiago de Cuba, shall cease from the day of that prelate's departure from the kingdom. A far more important measure was adopted by the Minister of Grace and Justice, Senor Romero Ortiz, who suppressed the appointments allowed to the Episcopal seminaries (*Seminarios Conciliares*), theological schools established by a decree of the Council of Trent in every diocese, and which were formerly endowed. The salaries which are now taken from them had been given in compensation for their property which was confiscated in 1843 and 1854. The divinity schools in the universities are also suppressed, so that all theological instruction in public establishments must come to an end. It is needless to say that measures carried to such extremities cannot fail to undergo some modification.

EGYPT.

The Attempted Assassination of the Viceroy.

Correspondence of the London Times, Oct. 26.

SIR:—In the *Times* of Friday, the 2d inst., there appeared, as one of Mr. Reuter's telegrams, the news that an attempt had been made to assassinate his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt in a narrow street at Cairo, and the next day a second telegram appeared stating that the attempt had been made not in Cairo but Alexandria.

It must have appeared strange to your readers that Reuter's agent here should not have been correctly informed as to the town in which the attempt was made, but to us, in a certain measure behind the scenes, it was perfectly intelligible, and, as the reason is somewhat a striking one, perhaps I may be allowed to explain it.

The simple reason, then, is this, that neither here nor in Cairo was any attempt made upon the life of his Highness. Incredible as it may appear, there now remains no reasonable doubt that one and all—his Highness, the Consular body, the mercantile community, and Reuter's agent—were the victims of a most unscrupulous hoax. The object was either to create a harmless demonstration of good-will towards his Highness, or possibly to implicate some persons not in high favor with the government.

The Viceroy passed through the town on the evening of the 22d of September. On that night, it is said, in front of the old Bourse, an attempt at assassination was made by dropping a spiked ball upon his head. Permit me to call attention to the following weak points in the romance:—1. The attempt occurred on the 22d of September; nothing was known of it until the 1st of October; on that day it was asserted to have been made in Cairo, on the 23 it was said that it happened here. 2. The streets were densely crowded, particularly at the spot mentioned. No person saw the attempt but those in the Viceroy's carriage. 3. Ali Bey, Prefect of Police, heard of the attempt for the first time some days after it happened. He proceeded to examine the house whence it was asserted the bomb was seen to fall, but he was met by two of his own men, who refused him entrance. On remonstrating he was sent up country, nominally as Governor of Esneh. The instrument employed was a most clumsy one, which could not, except by the merest chance, have inflicted more than a trifling wound.

As it has been sought to implicate persons in high position with this extraordinary farce, may I ask the insertion of this letter?

PINKERTON.

The Assassination Sensation.

It will be remembered that Allan Pinkerton, the Chicago detective, concerned in the arrest of Reno and Anderson, the express robbers, was lately threatened with assassination. The following is another version of the affair. The Detroit *Tribune* on the 7th instant publishes a remarkable affidavit in the alleged attempted Pinkerton assassination. The deponent is George Johnson, the alleged assassin, and the affidavit is dated October 29, when he made application for a reduction of bail. He declares that he has been in Pinkerton's employ five years, and up to the time of his arrest; and that he drew the revolver on said Pinkerton at Pinkerton's request, under a perfect understanding between them, and not with intent to harm Pinkerton, but to create a sensation and show that Pinkerton was brave, and labored under great difficulty in the arrest and extradition of Reno and Anderson, that he might receive the sympathy and reward offered therefor; that the shooting demonstration was agreed on to take place at the Michigan Exchange, in Detroit, in the presence of a crowd, Pinkerton to have timely notice that he might grasp the pistol, but that no good opportunity then presented itself, and the first public place that presented itself was agreed upon, which happened on the occasion of the arrest of the deponent. For this Pinkerton was to pay Johnson $1000, and neglect to appear and prosecute him when brought to trial. Pinkerton further agreed to procure private rooms in jail for Johnson's comfort in confinement, and provide luxuries for the prisoner, but has failed to do so. Johnson deposes that he is a detective of many years' experience, has no ill will against Pinkerton, and that he can prove these facts by two reliable witnesses.

—One county in Nevada casts six votes.

—Detroit is the great market for onions.

—Mr. Buchanan's farm sold at $133 an acre.

—New Hampshire is all alive with squirrels.

—A Portland firm has made 24,000 planchettes.

—General Reynolds has prohibited masks in Texas.

—Boston puts up 75,000 packages of fish a month.

—The United States has seven million cotton spindles.

—Mica mines are attracting attention in North Carolina.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of Speaker Colfax in Washington—The Adjournment of Congress—A New Issue of Currency—Treaties with the Indians.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Indian Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Proclamation is made of the ratification of a treaty between the United States and the Senacas, Shawnees, Quapaws, Peorias, Kaskias, Weas, Plankeshaws, Miamies, Ottawas, and certain Wyandottes. It provides that a portion of these tribes shall remove from Kansas to other lands or reservations in the Indian country, south of that State; while other portions will dissolve their tribal relation and become citizens of the United States. The Government will give such compensation as will be perfectly satisfactory to the Indians.

Speaker Colfax

arrived here this morning. Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, is the only other member of the House known to be in the city. Senators Wade, Morgan, Cameron, and Corbett are here.

After the declaration of the

Adjournment of Congress

to-morrow, Messrs. Wade and Colfax will return to the West.

The Secretary of the Treasury

will order an additional amount of three per cents to be issued if necessary to relieve the money market.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Destructive Fire.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—The Bentley Springs Hotel, on the Northern Central Railway, thirty miles from Baltimore, the celebrated summer resort, was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday morning. Loss forty thousand dollars. Insured for twenty thousand.

General Grant

passed through here very quietly on Saturday. He made a short speech to some soldiers who greeted him at the stopping place, and said that we would now have peace. Very few knew of his passing through.

FROM DELAWARE.

Session of the Supreme Lodge of K. of P.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, a chartered organization, composed of delegates from the State Grand Lodges of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, Louisiana, and Nebraska, assembled at their hall in this city this morning in annual session, Supreme Chancellor Samuel Read, of New Jersey, presiding. The session will consume several days, during which the ritual of the Order will be amended and a new constitution adopted. The Order numbers 40,000 in the States above mentioned.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 9—A. M.—Consols for money, 94¾; for account, 94¾@94¾. United States five-twenties quiet at 73¾. American stocks steady; Erie, 27¾; Illinois Central, 97.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 9.—United States bonds steady at 78¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—Cotton quiet; the sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firm. Corn, 38s. 3d. Flour, 27s. Turpentine firm.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9—P. M.—Cotton quiet. Corn, 38s. 6d. Lard dull at 60s. Fine Rosin, 15s. 9d.

Cotton at Havre 139f. on the spot, and 125f. afloat and to arrive.

Abduction of a Girl.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 9.—John Allen was arrested at Chicopee, Mass., on Saturday, for the forcible abduction of a girl, named Emma Surked, from her home at Augusta, Maine, and committed to jail in this city. Allen will be taken to Maine as soon as a requisition can be obtained.

Obituary.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 9.—Allen Kramer, of the firm of Kramer & Rahm, bankers, died in this city on Saturday, of apoplexy.

New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No 48 S Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	122¼	Cal. and N. W. pref.	83½
N. Y. and E. R.	39¾	Cal. and R. I. R.	108½
Ph. and Read. R.	95¾	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	109¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83¾	Gold	134⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R.	84½	Market strong.	
Chi. and N. W. com.	82		

Another Democratic Flank Movement—Grant to Receive the Unanimous Vote of the Electoral College.

The New York *Herald's* special from Washington yesterday, contains the following:—

The movements in favor of giving Grant the unanimous vote of the Electoral College seems to be assuming a shape that promises results. Several Democratic politicians, mostly from the South, have put their heads together and agreed to recommend to the Electors of the States which have given Seymour a majority to cast their votes in favor of Grant for President. They urge this step as a grand stroke of policy for the Democrats to adopt at the present juncture. By casting aside party considerations in this instance and giving Grant a unanimous vote for the Presidency they cotend he would be lifted above all petty distinctions of Democrat, Republican, conservative, and radical, and made to feel that he is the President of the whole people and as such free to deal with the issues of the hour in a spirit of enlarged and liberal statesmanship. Acting upon this idea—which by the way, was thrown out in these despatches some weeks ago—these Democratic politicians have prepared a number of letters, addressed to leading men North and South, suggesting the prompt adoption of this plan. The following is a copy of one of these letters which has been shown to me:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8, 1868.—General:—In my judgment the wisest thing the Democracy could do now would be to throw their entire electoral vote for General Grant, as indicative of the fact that should he pursue a liberal, generous and magnanimous course they will sustain him. It would also have the effect of not leaving him altogether in the hands of the adverse faction, and would doubtless strengthen any purpose he may entertain towards the conservative sentiment of the country. This vote cannot possibly do Seymour any good, and thrown in the manner suggested would at least produce a conciliatory impression.

Letters similar to this have been sent to Governor Stephenson, of Kentucky; A. H. Stephens, of Georgia; Wade Hampton, General Gordon, General Preston, Robert Tyler, of Alabama, and ex-Senator C. C. Clay. These are all Southerners, but I am informed prominent Democratic politicians in the North have also been notified of the movement and urged to go into it promptly. Whether the movement will really amount to anything or not remains to be seen. The same objection is made to the project as was urged against a change of front after the October elections, namely, that to vote for Grant will involve a demoralization, rank and file, of the Democratic party. The answer that the new movement party make to this objection is that the condition of things is such now as to require extraordinary action. The national risk is imminent, casting a few electoral votes for Seymour is a mere barren compliment, whereas giving the unanimous vote of the Electoral College to Grant is insuring the friendship of the next President for the suffering people of the South.

The Inauguration of Our Future President.

To the Colored People of the Country—Fellow-citizens:—The struggle between freedom and slavery is over. Freedom has triumphed. Our rights as men in this country have been vindicated. We are men, and a part of the body politic. For our redemption from slavery, we owe our thanks to the great party of progress and humanity. In the contest to decide this question General Grant carried our standard, and it is to-day crowned with glory, and he is our President. On the 4th day of March, 1869, he is to read his inaugural in the city of Washington. Will it not be a proper time for the people to thank the party that gave them these blessings by having delegates from all parts of our country to assemble in convention on the 3d of March, 1869? Those of our race in favor of this proposition will please address:—

GEO. M. ARNOLD Wilmington, N. C.
A. H. GALLOWAY, Senator 13th Senatorial Dist.
JOHN A. HYMOUS, Senator Warren co., N. C.
C. D. PEARSON Craven county, N. C.
EDGAR MILLER, New Hanover N. C.
GAL. P. BOURK, Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN MERCER, Lancaster, O. [illegible]

Republican newspapers are requested to copy.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Lancashire Lass—Her Debut in Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—This morning, before his Honor Judge Cadwalader, William L. Hirst, Jr., asked for an argument on an application to be made by him on behalf of Manager Sloan, of the Opera Street Theatre, for an injunction to restrain Mrs. Drew from producing at the Arch street Theatre the new play entitled *The Lancashire Lass*.

The Judge asked if notice had been given to the defendant, and Mr. Hirst was obliged to answer in the negative. "Then," said the Judge, "I cannot hear you until proper notice has been given. You may file your bill in equity if you wish and if counsel on both sides can agree upon a time for an early hearing I will try to accommodate you."

E. Spencer Miller, Esq., representing Mrs. Drew, said he would try to come in to-morrow and argue the matter.

Mr. Hirst then filed his bill, which set forth that on the 7th of the present month he filed in the office of this Court his copyright title to his own adaptation of Byron's "Lancashire Lass," which he intended to produce at his theatre. He was informed, and verily believed, that Mrs. Louisa Drew, without any title to the copyright, and without any license from him, purposed to present at her theatre a play entitled "The Lancashire Lass," which was so substantially and essentially similar to his adaptation that its performance at her theatre would seriously injure his right. Therefore he prayed the Court to issue a writ of injunction against the said Louisa Drew, restraining her from publicly presenting this drama, and such other relief as the Court should deem fit.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—Prison cases were before the Court this morning.

Joseph Pattis, a small boy, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of three pounds of butter. He was detected while stealing it from a cart on the Market street bridge. Two policemen were engaged in his capture, and one of them flanking him on the left, he rushed into the arms of the other, taking the butter with him.

James Henderson, a young man of nineteen or twenty years, was tried for assault and battery upon Frank Vorhies. The prosecutor testified that one Saturday night he was having a little dance at his tavern, in Water street, near Vine, and the prisoner entered and began using obscene language. He ordered him to leave the house, which he refused to do, and he persuaded him to go by applying his foot to the boy's rear. The prisoner began battling in the most striking manner in the face with a brick. Counsel for the prisoner threw out the information that the prosecutor was a disciple of the noted John Allen, of New York, and the story was so very amusing that one of the jury concluded to render a verdict of not guilty.

George Woodward was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a coat. It was alleged that while redeeming one coat from a pawnbroker he attempted to steal another, and was detected in the act.

DISTRICT COURT No. 1—Judge Stroud.—J. L. Hopkins, to the use of J. L. Hopkins & Co., vs. Daly & Doyle. Verdict by agreement for plaintiff for $19 07.

Mackay, Beattie & Hay vs. Alexander King. An action to recover commissions for the sale of a lot of whisky as defendant's agent. The defense denied that they had authorized the plaintiffs to make the sale. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Hare.—L. Dozier, Jr., vs. Isaac E. Sielin. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for $742.

John Grugan vs. James Walker. In this case the plaintiff declared that he had a mule engaged in hauling cars into the defendant's coal yard at Broad and Prime streets, and that the defendant's track from the street into his yard was in so dangerous a condition where it crossed the gutter that this mule unavoidably lost its footing and fell under the cars, which passed over it and killed it, alleging negligence in the defendant, he claims damages for the loss of the mule. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Nov. 9, 1868.

To Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices generally were unsettled. Government securities were a fraction higher. 104¾ was bid for 10-40s; 112¾ for 6s of 1881; 108¾ for '62 5-20s; 106¾ for '64 5-20s; 106¾ for '65 5-20s; 109 for July '65 5-20s; and 109¾ for '67 5-20s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 102¾.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 48@48¼, closing at the former rate, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 128, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53½, no change; and Norristown at 67, no change. 44¾ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 54¾ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Catawissa preferred; 9 for Catawissa common; 25 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. Second and Third sold at 50¾; 35 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 16 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 21 for Spruce and Pine; 45 for Chestnut and Walnut; and 11 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 240 was bid for North America; 157 for Philadelphia; 31½ for Mechanics'; 30 for Manufacturers'; 49 for Consolidation; 65¼ for Commonwealth; and 119 for Central.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 10¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20 for preferred do.; 27½ for Lehigh Navigation; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS

100 sh Read R.....b3. 48¾ | 300 sh Read R.....b10. 48¼

FIRST BOARD.

$300 Pa 6s W Lcp	102½	6 sh Penna R	53½
$150 Pa 6s. 2 ser. c.	105½	$16 sh Locust Mt	15
$1100 do. 1 ser.	104½	2 sh Norristown	67
$1000 City 6s, New	102½	34 do	67
$2000 do. New	102¾	100 sh Clinton Coal	31
$500 do. New	102½	100 sh Read R.	48¾
$500 do. New	102¾	100 do	48¾
$1000 Leh 6s, gold	93	200 do	48 3-16
$1000 do	93	28 do	48
$1 60 do	93	150 do	48¾
$1500 do	93¾	300 do	48¾
4 sh C & Am	128		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@113; old 5-20s, do., 108¾@108¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 106¾@106¾; do., 1865, 106¾@106¾; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109¾@109¾; do., 1867, 109¾@109¾; do 1868, 109¾@110; 10-40s, 104¾@104¾. Gold, 134¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@113¾; do. 1862, 108¾@108¾; do., 1864, 106¾@107; do., 1865, 106¼@107; do. 1865, new, 109@109¼; do., 1867, new, 109¼@109¾; do., 1868, 109¾@110¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104¼@104¾. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¾; Gold, 134¼@134¾. Silver, 130@132.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 112¾@113¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108¼@108¾; do. 1864, 106¾@106¾; do., 1865, 106¾@106¾; do. June, 1865, 109@109¼; do. July, 1867, 109¼@109½; 1868, 109¾@110¼; 10-40s, 104¾@104¾. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 134¼@134¾.

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 36 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	.	134¼	12·15 P. M.	.	134¾
10·20 "	.	134¼	12·30 "	.	134¾
10·28 "	.	134¼	12·36 "	.	134¾
10·55 "	.	134¼	12·40 "	.	134½

SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN GOLD—First Mortgage Bonds, based upon the valuable franchises, grants, railroad, equipment, etc., of the CENTREAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, now nearly completed, and forming one of the most assured and productive lines of traffic in the world. The way traffic alone is large and remunerative, independently of the immense through business soon to follow.

A portion of this loan is offered to investors at 103 and accrued interest in currency. The bonds have semi-annual gold coupons attached payable in January and July.

Information, etc., to be had of

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.,
No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Nov. 9.—The Flour market is decidedly stronger, and there is more inquiry from the home consumers, but the demand for shipment is extremely limited. About 1000 barrels were taken, in lots, at $5·75@6 50 for superfine; $6·75@7 for extras; $7·25@8 for spring wheat extra family; $8 50@11 for winter wheat do. do; and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $8@8·25 ₱ bbl. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market presents no new feature, the demand being chiefly from the local millers, who purchase principally of good and prime lots. Sales of red at $1 95@2 05, and 2800 bushels amber at $2·10. Rye sells at $1 50@1 55 ₱ bush. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is dull at former rates. We quote yellow at $1·18, and Western mixed at $1 16@1 17. Oats are without essential change. Sales of Western at 68@70c. No change to notice in Barley or Malt.

Bark.—In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $42 50 ₱ ton.

Seeds.—Cloverseed ranges from $7@7 75 ₱ 64 lbs. Timothy may be quoted at $3@3·15. Flaxseed sells at $2 60@2 65.

Whisky is steady, with sales of 250 barrels at $1 08@1·12½ ₱ gallon, tax paid.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Nov. 9.—The Cattle Market was moderately active this week, but prices were unsettled and rather lower. 1900 head arrived and sold at 8@9c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 7@7½c. for fair to good do.; and 4@6c. ₱ lb. gross, for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
132. A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 7¾@8¼. gr
36, Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 6@7 gr
80, P. McFilien, Western, 8@9. gr.
105, P. Hathaway, Chester county, 7@7½ gr.
100, Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 6½@6¾. gr.
21, B. McFilien, Western, 6@8½ gr.
75, James McFilien, Western, 8@9 gr.
40, E. S. McFilien, Chester county, 8@9. gr.
52, Ullman & Bachman, Chester co., 8@9. gr.
105, Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 7@8¼. gr.
130, Mooney & Smith, Western, 6¼@9 gr.
76, Thos. Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 5@6½. gr.
97, H. Chain, Western Penn., 5¼@7 gr.
46, John Smith & Bro., Western, 8½@9. gr.
80, L. Frank, Western, 6@7½ gr.
110, Frank & Schomberg, Western, 7@9. gr.
125, Hope & Co., Chester co., 6½@8½ gr.
58, M. Dryfoos & Co., Virginia, 6@8½ gr.
20, Blum & Co., Virginia, 6½@7 gr.
65, Elson & Co., Virginia, 6@7. gr.
22, B. Baldwin, Chester co., 7@8. gr.
18, J. Clemson, Chester co., 7@8. gr.
50, Mayes & Duffy, Western, 3½@5¼. gr.
20, James Ault, Western, 4@6. gr.
42, Chandler & Alexander, Ches. co., 5@8. gr.
41, A. Kemble, Chester county, 6¼@7¾. gr.
18, L. Horn, Delaware, 5½@7½. gr.
26, S. Frank, Pennsylvania, 7@8. gr.
26, B Bloomentbal, Virginia, 5@5½. gr.
64, Seidomridge & Kelly, Virginia, 6@7½. gr.

Hogs were in fair demand at an advance—3800 head sold at the different yards at $11@12 50 per 100 lbs. net.

Sheep were lower—6 00 head sold at $4@4 50 per lb. gross, as to condition.

Cows were unchanged—200 head sold at $40@65 for springers, and $45@85 per head for cow and calf.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Inside

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Democrats as an Opposition.

From the N. Y. Nation.

Mr. John Quincy Adams' speech in South Carolina, and the recent attempt to throw Seymour and Blair overboard, and the fact, which now seems to be well established, that there does exist in the ranks of the Democratic party a large body of persons who are sensible of the folly which has marked the course of the party during the last year or two, seem to furnish some foundation for the hope that the party will, during the coming four years, if it can do nothing else, at least furnish the country with something like a decent opposition. We are not, as our readers know, amongst the number of those who looked on in unmixed admiration at the Republican performances in Congress since 1865. They were undoubtedly marked by many follies and absurdities. The party in power was guilty of some foolish legislation; of many foolish attempts at legislation. Its leaders said a great many wild things, and for a while the control of the organization seemed to be put up at auction, the men that said the wildest things being treated as the highest bidders. People who talked to it of reason or experience, of possibility or impossibility, were denounced as traitors or idiots. So things went on till 1867, when undoubtedly the country was pretty well disgusted with Republican rule, and bore it solely because of the magnitude and importance of the interests the party had in its keeping, and which in no other keeping would have been safe. With the impeachment the critical point in the party fortunes was reached. The process, properly conducted, the country was perfectly willing to submit to, but it was not prepared for the scandals and excesses by which it in fact was marked. However, by good luck rather than by good management, it came out of it without serious damage. We have no hesitation now in saying, however, that it was saved from utter ruin by the votes of the seven Senators. Whether they were corrupt or honest in their decision, it prevented the accession of Mr. Wade to the Presidency and the predominance of men like General Butler in the councils of the Executive, and probably the nomination of Mr. Wade at Chicago. Now, there is no doubt whatever, in view of what the majorities have been at the late elections, both State and Federal, that the happening of either of these contingencies would have killed the party and delivered the country into the hands of the Democrats. Three or four months of the rule of Wade and Butler might have established the reign of pure "truth," but it would also have determined the country to bring that reign to a close at the earliest possible moment, and that moment would have been the 4th of March, 1869. These are not simple speculations of our own, nor are they things which anybody will hear at mass meetings; but they are things which nine out of ten thinking Republicans will tell you in a private room. The party has been saved, as we have said, first of all by the result of the impeachment process, and secondly, and proximately, by the opportunity to follow the dictates of its sound and sober judgment which that result afforded the Chicago Convention.

But when one compares even the most foolish of the Republican leaders to the wisest of the Democratic leaders, one begins involuntarily to excuse the Republican vagaries. The Democrats in Congress, to be sure, were small; but they had nearly half the population of the North at their back. They were but a handful; but they, in reality, represented nearly as many voters as the majority. The knowledge of this fact would have made men possessing the least skill in their art a powerful and dreaded enemy. It could not, of course, have given them the victory, when heads came to be counted, but it would have given their criticisms weight and edge; would have made formidable breaches in the Republican ranks out of doors; would have held the more reasonable and intelligent portion of the Democratic party firm in their allegiance; and would, perhaps, only have been prevented from driving the Republicans from power by making them sensible of their danger and opening their eyes to the value of wisdom and discretion.

As things went, however, the Democratic members in Congress during the past three years have perhaps supplied the most comical and pitiable chapter in the history of legislative bodies. In the first place, in their parliamentary tactics they imitated Thaddeus Stevens, in acting rather like prophets who had a message to deliver to a stiff-necked generation than like politicians whose business it was to win men over to their way of thinking. One would suppose, to watch their performances, their dilatory notions when the final result was perfectly clear, their bombastic protests, their small parliamentary tricks, their personal attacks, their grotesque and absurd resolutions; their persistent opposition to everything good, bad, or indifferent which the really good men of the Republican party advocated; their readiness to league with the dregs of the Republican party in the prosecution of any scheme likely to embarrass the majority, no matter what its effect might be on the nation at large; their wild and reckless exaggerations of the really weak points in Republican rule; their ostentatious indifference to the public credit, as if the fate of the national debt could be anything but a matter of the deepest importance to any inhabitant of the country; their ostentatious indifference to the fate of the negroes, as if the condition, mental and moral and physical, of four millions of persons out of a population of ten millions could be a small concern to any honest and intelligent man appointed to legislate for it; their unwillingness to admit that there was any good motive whatever at the bottom of the prosecution of the war in which three hundred thousand of their own friends and neighbors had laid down their lives—in short, the concentration of their wits and energies during three long years on the one petty and disreputable task of impeding the path of the majority, a task to which the feeblest wits and energies were, of course, equal—one would suppose, we say, that the sole object of their constituents in sending them to Congress was to act as a kind of light cavalry and make the enemy feel uncomfortable.

Their mission was, however, not to beat the Republicans in the vote, or wear them out by filibustering, or surpass them in badinage, but to present to the country and the world regularly and temperately, and as ably as they could, with as little exaggeration as possible—exaggeration on the part of minorities being the equivalent of the military offense of being drunk on duty—that other side of every question that came up which it was naturally the tendency of the majority to overlook or conceal. But they presented no side of anything. They ranted by the hour. Not one of their speeches was of any more use in elucidating any point under discussion than the crackling of thorns under a pot. They did not even protect freedom of debate; they made it ridiculous. They talked so much nonsense that when the majority was gagging them the public laughed and said it served them right. The discourses of their ablest man (leaving out Reverdy Johnson), Senator Doolittle, were wild statements of doctrines, both social and political, which everybody knew were dying or dead, and with which there was no chance whatever of influencing the drift of public opinion. Their weightiest men in the House never produced anything more formidable than dry essays on "the negro's place in nature," and one of them had the candor to acknowledge that his essay on this subject was the composition of an obscure Ohio doctor. Their political economy was not a whit better than Thaddeus Stevens', and such as it was they did not understand it, and seldom produced it; and, when they did produce it, handled it as a savage might a gun. On the currency and taxation they gave no evidence of possessing any fixed views whatever. Sometimes they were for greenbacks and sometimes for gold, and were opposed apparently to all taxation; but whether they preferred greenbacks or gold became more and more uncertain as the years rolled on. Their last proposal on the matter of finance is to make the currency as bad as possible for the purpose of annoying the party that suspended specie payments.

They have now once more a chance of regaining a little respectability. They have four years in which to prepare for the next election, and during that period some of the weightiest questions in political economy and jurisprudence will come before Congress. They can, by a very small amount of exertion in the discussion of these matters, win back a considerable amount of popular confidence. Suppose they were to take up even one reform, and advocate it with temper, and knowledge, and discretion. They helped General Butler in deranging the plan of the Committee of Ways and Means; suppose they were to help Mr. Jenckes in preparing the Civil Service bill. This would commit them to nothing inconsistent with the position they now hold on reconstruction, and would certainly win popular respect. Suppose, too, they were to make themselves the champions of what Burke calls "civil prudence" in their treatment of the Southern question, accept all accomplished facts, admit the negro's right to security as well as liberty, even while denying his right to vote, and denounce all outrages on him or oppressive legislation directed against him. Suppose they were to take hold of some theory of revenue and taxation which has some basis in facts, and derives some support from human experience—say hard money, or free banking, or free trade—and preach it zealously and consistently; do something, in short, to win back for Democrats the credit of thinking and reasoning. Suppose, in short, they were to substitute some line of action for mere abuse of the party in power, would they not speedily win back some of their lost ground? Has any opposition ever succeeded in preserving a shadow of authority or a particle of weight after it had ceased to have anything to propose or affirm, and had begun to rely wholly on negation and invective?

The European Press on our Presidential Election.

From the N. Y. Herald.

In nothing is our growing importance as a nation seen more distinctly than in the increasing interest which is manifested by European journalists in the public affairs of this country. Time was when it was far otherwise. But we march on as a people with a rapid and stately step, and the sound of our footsteps command attention. Not only can we no longer be ignored, we must be watched and studied. Our growing power is a source at once of wonder and of alarm.

Our attention has been called afresh to this feature of the times by our recent voluminous cable despatches, in which were condensed the sentiments of English and French journalists on the result of our Presidential election. The claims of both parties, it is now manifest, were earnestly canvassed. Our Democrats and Republicans have each their friends on the other side of the Atlantic. All the more influential and impartial journals, both in London and Paris, as they were prepared for, are now satisfied with, the result. One English journal says of the defeat of the Democracy that "it was richly deserved" for their folly in preferring Seymour to Chase. Another English journal says that "Grant has fairly won his high rank by hard work, real devotion to his country, and services which will live long in its remembrance." The French press says that "Europe applauds the decision of the republic," that "Grant is a worthy successor of Washington and of Adams," and that his accession to the Presidential chair means peace. One French journal, a little out of tune with the times, thinks it singular that the great republic of the West should have elected a soldier at a time when Europe is so anxious for peace. It would not be difficult to show that our contemporary does not thoroughly understand the situation. We are as anxious for peace as Europe can be. Grant and men like Grant are the best conservers of peace, because they are always well prepared for war. No man hated war more than the late Duke of Wellington. Few men are more desirous of peace than the Emperor Napoleon. It is the civilian, who knows nothing of war, not the soldier, who has tested its bitterness, that precipitates conflict. In Grant we have a man who will cultivate friendly relations with foreign powers, but who will never forget the nation's dignity. In the eyes of Europe the quiet and orderly manner in which this election contest has been got over is a triumph to republican institutions.

The Ballot and the Bootjack.

From the N. Y. World.

Once more unto the breeches, dear friends, once more! Tuesday witnessed another effort, heroic although ineffectual, on the part of the female of America to get her vote counted. Lucy Stone Blackwell went to the poll in Newark, and offered her ballot for Grant. Nay more; with force and arms she took her mother-in-law, whom in the few years of her married life she has debauched and subjugated to the voting point, thrust a radical ballot into her aged and nerveless hand, and bore down upon the unhappy inspector of election two abreast. What happened could have been foretold. Man, proud man, dressed in a little brief authority, refused to receive this contribution to his box, and Lucy went away with her mother-in-law, few and faint, but fearless still.

Nor was this instance isolated. In another part of New Jersey, the village of Vineland, one hundred and eighty-three women marched to the poll, one hundred and eighty with votes for Grant, and the residuary three with votes for Seymour, and offered these sacrificial ballots likewise upon the shrine of the future. With that charming indiscretion which characterizes the sex, they had confided their intention each woman to some favored man, and the males took a truly hideous advantage of their confidence. For they provided separate receptacles for the votes of the fair, and into these those votes were put, the deluded depositors fondly dreaming that they had borne effectual part in the election. The wretches who thus peltered with them in a double box and kept the word of promise to the eye but broke it to the hope, ruthlessly rent the beggarly account of else empty boxes full fraught with the future of femininity, and scattered their consecrated contents to the winds. These budding aspirations so cruelly crushed must give us pause.

Let no man marvel that it was in a Democratic State alone that a trampled sex could make even an effort to shake off the shackles of centuries. It is in the Democratic communities of New York and New Jersey alone that women's rights have ever had even a promise of vindication. It was but the other day that five Roman matrons of Mount Vernon, in the county of Westchester, and almost within the shadow of the City Hall of New York, greatly daring, offered their votes to regenerate the administration of public instruction, and it is in the conservative city of New York alone that any organized efforts have ever been made either to support women who are trying to support themselves, or to lift up those who fall. And it is because the Democracy is the party of progress, of intelligence, and of toleration, that, in those populations where it is strongest, women are permitted by public opinion to assert themselves in ways that would excite the horror and the hootings of the bigots of Boston and the Pharisees of Podunk.

The ingratitude which the sex shows, as evinced in the political complexion of the women of Vineland and of the woman of Newark and her mother-in-law, is also natural. Is it not from of old true, and even a truism, that women cling closest to the men who treat them worst? Is not the countenance the *World* has given them, and the cold shoulder which the *Tribune* has turned them, a conclusive feminine reason why they should cleave to the *Tribune* and despise the *World*? If our course had not been dictated by considerations far higher than mere expediency, we would have assailed them with ridicule and with invective, and they would long ago have come flocking to the obdurate bosom from which, because it yearns for them, they turn away.

It is this peculiarity of the female organism that makes us to dread, on behalf of the Democracy, the day which shall usher in the suffrage of the sex. The conservatives of the country are unanimously and notoriously fond fathers, indulgent husbands, dutiful sons. Must we change all that, or must we bear to see our loved ones driven by conservative kindness to the ranks where frown the horrid fronts of a Kalloch and a Howe? Must we Sir Pandaruses of Troy become and by our sides wear steel? Then, radicals, take all. But no! It is written that Jephthah killed his one fair daughter, whom he loved passing well, rather than violate his vow. Be it ours to show that Hebrew heroism can be emulated in this land and time, and that we too can stifle our affections in the cause of our country. We, too, will be Brutuses—and Rrutes.

Let the household of every conservative citizen, then, prepare itself to be transformed from a happy home into a scene of horror and of havoc. Women! you come into politics not to bring peace, but a sword. Look to have your feelings harrowed in Fifth avenue and your heads broken in the Bowery. Learn how sublime a thing it is to suffer and be Democratic. The time of the weeping of women is come, and the voice of the broomstick is heard in the land; and not many months shall elapse ere the ideal of the prophetic John Phœnix shall be practically paraphrased wherever woman has a vote, and of every hamlet it shall be true that—

> All night long through the sweet little village
> Is heard the soft note of the bootjack
> And the delicate squeak of the victim,
> As she's being shot through the window.

We dislike the prospect, we shrink from it, we abhor it. But it is plainly our duty, and our duty we shall do.

Fuss and Fury After the Elections.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The radical organs in this city and Greeley's narrow-minded blockheads of the Loyal League are raising a great deal of fuss and fury over the result of the election in this State, and are making themselves generally ridiculous by talking about contesting the election of State officers who have been chosen by twenty-five or thirty thousand majority. Greeley, who always takes the lead in such follies, declares that every State whose electoral vote is cast for Seymour and Blair has been carried by fraud or terrorism, and attributes a radical minority, wherever found, to repeaters or the Ku-Klux Klan. This is all balderdash. Politicians on both sides, Republicans and Democrats, generally get in as many bogus votes as possible for their candidates, and we have no idea that they were any more scrupulous in the election just over than in any other that has been held for the past quarter of a century. Grant has been chosen by a handsome majority: the people are well satisfied, and it is a paltry business for the Union Leagues to be expending their wrath upon Justice Shandley because he worked faithfully for his party, or debating whether Pat Keenan or Dennis O'Rafferty had one person or a dozen registered from his residence.

The radicals would be more profitably employed studying the true lesson of the election. The people elected Grant because they have confidence that he will secure to the nation the peace for which he fought on the field of battle. They gave the State of New York to the opposition, and deprived the Republicans of their two-thirds majority in the House of Representatives because they disapprove the violent measures and extreme policy of radicalism. The sooner Union Leagues and Republican Congressmen understand this fact the better.

The King's Friends.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"The King is dead: Live the King!"

—General Ulysses S. Grant is the President elect of the United States. He was nominated for this office by the Republican party in National Convention assembled—every State and every Territory being fully represented, and every delegate designating General Grant as his first and only choice. Among these were many who had hesitated to support him until convincingly assured that he was with the Republicans in principle and heart. Had he been otherwise, he could not—widely as he is admired and profoundly as he is loved and trusted—have been the Republican candidate.

The Democrats might also have nominated and supported him had they seen fit. Many of them had early determined to do so, and they long persisted in that resolution. He was eminently popular with the loyal section of that party, while the Rebels widely and warmly appreciated his magnanimity and good sense. Of all the men whose instincts and affiliations ally them with the Republicans, he was their first choice. The one sole obstacle to his nomination by the Democratic party was the fact that he belonged to the other parish.

Throughout the canvass just closed, General Grant has been systematically, persistently traduced by a large section of the Democratic press as a blundering butcher, a drunkard, a despot, and a radical, whose election would dig the grave and nail down the coffin-lid of constitutional liberty. Martial law, States excluded from Congress, deprived of self-government, and ruled by the bayonet indefinitely, etc., were to be the fruits of his domination. The Democratic candidate for Vice-President indecently proclaimed that, should General Grant be chosen President he would never quit the White House while he lived; perpetual anarchy, "negro supremacy," and an exterminating war of races at the South were widely proclaimed as the inevitable consequences of his election.

But he *is* elected, nevertheless: and the telegraph had hardly flashed the tidings over the sea and land till, presto! this raving radical is transformed into a paragon of good sense and moderation! Reverdy Johnson—who never before breathed a hint of it—tells Europe that the American people would have shown themselves ungrateful if they had not elected General Grant! (Then what does he think of his own Maryland?) The *National Intelligencer* would like to fall into his arms in a sudden swoon of admiration; even Montgomery Blair threatens the President elect with his approbation; and we learn from myriad throats newly attuned to this strain that General Grant is essentially a Democrat and a conservative, who will exert all the power of his great office for a speedy restoration of the Union!

And this, for a wonder, is true! General Grant's instincts are all democratic in the proper sense of that much-abused term, while his leanings are conservative, and his heart yearns for a prompt reëstablishment of the Union in its integrity. You are right now, however wrong you may have hitherto been. But how could you, thus regarding him, have fought his election so strenuously? Might he not say to you, in the words of a hackneyed ballad:—

> 'I suppose it was right to dissemble your love;
> But why did you kick me down stairs?"

or kick your utmost with intent so to do? If General Grant is the man you now proclaim him, how is your past abuse of him to be justified? If your present faith in him is sincere, what meant your recent frantic opposition?

For our own part, we are nowise amazed by this sudden spasm of adulation. We expected and predicted it. We assured the people that Grant's election would give peace to the country, seeing that it could not fail to have that effect. We told them that the Rebels would soon swarm around the President elect, protesting that they had misunderstood him, and were now anxious to coöperate with him in the prompt and perfect reëstablishment of peace, fraternity, and general prosperity. This is certain to elicit a fit response; and, ere he has been six weeks President, General Grant will seem to be as popular and potent at the South as he is at the North.

We do confidently trust that Ku-Klux operations at the South, from the burning of negro school-houses up to Camilla butcheries inclusive, are already in their last quarter, because it would plainly be suicidal madness to persist in them. There may yet be a few sporadic outbreaks, but no systematic perseverance in Rebel atrocities. The chief aristocrats will quietly hint to the ruffians that they must stop, and the hint will be taken. The new State Governments will stand, and "the chivalry" will find or fancy them more tolerable day by day. The blacks will henceforth vote without fear of general massacre or even houseless famine. Their late masters will stop waylaying their path to the ballot-box, and will instead insist that they have always favored impartial suffrage—which some of the negroes will be cajoled into believing by-and-by. The new machinery of government will work rather roughly for a time, but will wear smoother day by day. The three States yet standing out will make haste to resume their old places in the Union, redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled." We do earnestly believe that General Grant's four years will serve to efface all the ugly scars left by our late fratricidal war; but, if not, we shall have to insist on his serving a second term, and that will certainly see the good work completed. Sulky chagrin cannot outlive twelve years of blasted hopes.

Our terms of adjustment are the same since as before our triumph—Universal amnesty, impartial suffrage; or, as our Vice-President elect happily expressed them at Pittsburg on Thursday evening, "Liberty for all; justice for all; protection for all." When the smoke of the battle shall have fully rolled away, it will be seen that our triumph is of no party or section exclusively, but that of South as well as North—of our country and of mankind.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market, and it is sold at the low rate of $3 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salerooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 8 2rf PHILADELPHIA.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

Notice is respectfully given to customers and others desiring CARRIAGES of the

MANUFACTURE
OF
WM. D. ROGERS,
OF CHESNUT STREET,

To place their orders as soon as possible, to insure their completion for the

DRIVING SEASON OF 1869.

CARRIAGES REPAIRED in the most neat and expeditious manner.
CARRIAGES STORED and Insurance effected.

WM. D. ROGERS,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
11 6 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Street,

BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 mwfs m

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
Offices, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street, west side, Phila.; No. 55 DUANE Street
No. 722 BROADWAY, New York, and
Nos. 151 and 153 FIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
This old and extensive establishment having been in existence a *half century* are prepared to DYE and CLEANSE Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods of every description and fabric in their usually unsurpassed manner.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 10 19 mwf1m

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. | HENRY S. HANNIS & CO. | 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR

Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
6 9 PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE
BY THE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

INCORPORATED 1794.

PROPERTIES OF THE COMPANY,
$600,000.
Fire, Marine, and Inland.
HAS PAID OVER
$10,000,000
IN LOSSES.

APPLICATIONS ASKED FOR DIRECT.

DIRECTORS.

Henry D. Sherrerd,	Henry G. Freeman,
Charles Macalester,	Charles S. Lewis,
William S. Smith,	George G. Carson,
George H. Stuart,	Edward C. Knight,
Samuel Grant, Jr.,	John B. Rustin,
Thomas B. Watteon,	Christian J. Hoffman,
	R. Dale Benson,

HENRY D. SHERRERD, President.
WILLIAM HARPER, Secretary. 11 6 fmw3rp

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
SAMUEL BANGS, President.
GEO. ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Sec.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

The Asbury Company issues Policies in all the forms in present use, on the most liberal terms in respect to rates, division of profits, restrictions on occupation and travel, compatible with safety; loans one-third of premiums, when desired, and makes all policies absolutely non-forfeitable.
Commencing business only in April last, it has been received with so much favor that its assurances already amount to over $1,000,000, and are rapidly increasing day by day.
PENNSYLVANIA AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager,
No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Local Board of Reference in Philadelphia—

Thomas T. Tasker,	F. Morris Wain,
James B. Longacre,	John B. McCreary,
Arthur G. Coffin,	J. B. Lippincott,
John M. Maris,	James Long,
William Divine,	James Hunter,
John A. Wright,	E. H. Worne,
Charles Spencer.	

10 21 mwfm

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 6 24

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Rezlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
11 4 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 12

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829---CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,013,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,693·22	INCOME FOR 1867 $350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 1 12

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 23

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 7 28 f

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 15 6

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."
A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
FREE GALLERY.
3 15 f

TRUSSES.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS,
No. 1607 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing. Sent to form, never runs, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces. Elastic Stockings for weak limbs. Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses. Bail usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 9 wfm

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,
1 21 PHILADELPHIA.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Local Affairs.

—The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President elect of the United States, arrived at Camden, N. J., on Saturday evening, about 9 o'clock, from New York. Notwithstanding the fact that his arrival was entirely unheralded, the news spread like wildfire, and a number of his admirers made arrangements at once to give him an impromptu serenade. The services of a brass band were procured at a late hour, and, accompanied by a large crowd, the band proceeded to the residence of Judge Woodhull, of the New Jersey Supreme Court, where Mr. Colfax is stopping, and a serenade was tendered.

Mr. Colfax had retired for the night, but after repeated calls he made his appearance at the bed-room window, and made his acknowledgments for the compliment paid him. He then proceeded to make a short speech, during which he advocated liberty for all, justice for all, and protection for all. Mr. Colfax was loudly cheered during his remarks and when he retired. The crowd then proceeded to the residence of the Hon. James M. Scovel, who made a short speech.

Last evening Mr. Colfax attended divine service at the Presbyterian Church, in Camden, accompanied by Judge Woodhull and his family.

—Mr. Cyrus W. Field, whose name is so intimately associated throughout the civilized world with the successful completion of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, is spending a few days in this city, and is the guest of Mr. Bloomfield H. Moore, at his residence, West Walnut street.

—The thirty-fifth anniversary of the Bishop White Prayer Book Society took place yesterday, and was celebrated by the holding of a public meeting last evening in St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Thirteenth street, near Spruce. After the usual service, the annual report was read by James M. Aertsen, Esq. Reference was made in the report to the death of Mr. Robert P. King, of the firm of King & Baird, who died during the year. The deceased had superintended the preparation of the plates and publications of the Society since the year 1840, and his death was felt with sorrow by the Board of Managers.

The distribution of the books of the Society during the year was as follows:—Of the 18mo. editions, 4532 copies; 32mo., 36 copies. They were circulated among the following:—Pennsylvania, 1475 copies; Illinois, 126; Virginia, 284; Wisconsin, 282; Colorado, 12; Nebraska, 100; Georgia, 40; Florida, 174; Tennessee, 235; Iowa, 36; Mississippi, 320; New York, 150; Ohio, 111; Michigan, 365; Minnesota, 324; North Carolina, 175; California, 159; Delaware, 66; New Jersey, 42; Missouri, 125; Kentucky, 25; Washington Territory, 25; Public Institutions, 176; Seamen, 125.

In addition to the regular publications the managers have caused to be stereotyped and published the "Grebo" Prayer-Book and Hymns, for the use of the African Mission. The officers and managers are as follows:—

President *ex officio*, Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D. D.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. Benjamin Dorr, D. D., Rev. M. A. De W. Howe, D. D., Rev. William Suddards, D. D., Mr. John Welsh, Mr. James S. Newbold. Corresponding Secretary—James S. Biddle. Recording Secretary—James M. Aertsen. Treasurer—Thomas Latimer.

—The following is a list of the Storekeepers and Gaugers appointed under the Internal Revenue law, in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth districts of this city:—

Gaugers.—First District—Frank J. Nagle, David R. McLean, Maurice A. Harrington, Thomas R. Broadhead, J. C. McCall, William McCormick, Louis P. Stockdale, Joseph Allen, Thomas Dornan.

Second District—James Osborne, Richard McCunney, W. J. Quiken, Joseph S. Money, James P. Morrison.

Third District—Augustus Crowell, George F. Gordon, Richard Ellis, Charles J. Mushert.

Fourth District—Wallace Clifton, A. J. Lechler, William Machelke, Peter Steman.

Storekeepers.—First District—John Kinney, William P. Dougherty, Joseph L. McNeill, John J. Kelly, William O. Kline, James S. Chambers, George Harraunt, Daniel Haggerty, A. Frazier, Charles Fauret, Joseph Philbert, John R. Kelley, R. A. Cronin, John Corrigan, Michael Sullivan, William H. Kerr, Dennis Holland.

Second District—Michael Kerwin, S. F. Cayler, John E. Baum, John Shissler, C. R. Dougherty, Joseph Butler, William S. Poulson, George Starrett, John Simpson.

Third District—Joseph R. Faalt, Theodore Fitler, Albert Lawrence, Lewis Snell, Charles F. Miller, William Winberg, Joan Murray, Benjamin F. Urwiler, William W. Abel.

Fourth District—Thomas Fair, Howard Allen, Joshua S. Fletcher, Joseph R. Matthews, Joseph A. Hook, William Letford, James Gaffney, Peter Bellerman, John Frederick, J. McKinley, H. C. Crawford, Townsend Yearsley, James Brady, Joseph T. Reeside, James A. Bloomer.

—About seven o'clock yesterday morning a young woman was seen to throw herself into the Delaware, at Queen street wharf. Persons who witnessed the act hurried to her rescue, and she was got out by means of boat hooks, but not until she was well-nigh exhausted. She was removed to the Southwark lock-up, where she said her name is Mary Cooney; that she belongs to Lancaster, and has been in Philadelphia about two weeks, the object of her visit being to procure employment, in which she did not succeed. She represented herself to be without relatives, except a small child, now an inmate of the Northern Home for Friendless Children, her father and mother, brothers and sisters, and husband being all dead.

—During the past week there was an increase in the number of Southern orders for boots and shoes received by the manufacturers, and they continue to come in from other sections. Future prospects are still very encouraging.

—At the Quarterly Communication of the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania, held on Thursday evening last, the following officers were re-elected and will be installed on St. John's Day, in December next:—

M. E. Grand High Priest—George Griscom.
M. E. Grand King—Michael Nisbet.
M. E. Grand Scribe—C. E. Meyer.
M. E. Grand Treasurer—Peter Williamson.
M. E. Grand Secretary—John Thomson.

The subordinate appointments will be made immediately after the officers elect are installed.

—William Gray, recently deceased, bequeaths his entire estate, amounting to about $12,000, to the Right Rev. James F. Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia, for the purpose of having it divided among the following institutions:—One-half to St. John's Orphan Asylum, and the other half to be divided equally to the St. Vincent's Home, Eighteenth and Wood streets, the Philadelphia Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, and the Catholic Home, under the care of the Sisters of St. Joseph.

—About 8:45 o'clock yesterday morning the residence of William Needham, No. 1363 Frankford road, was slightly damaged by fire, caused by the spilling of some coal oil. The alarm of fire about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon was occasioned by the slight burning of a dye-house in Eataw street, below Race.

—Cornelius Cunningham, aged forty-seven years, had a leg broken on Saturday by being run over by a wagon, in Water street, below Vine. He was taken to the Soldiers' Home. John Conner, aged seven years, was admitted to the hospital on Saturday with a broken leg, caused by a wagon passing over it.

—A boy named Eugene Wyck, whose parents reside at No. 635 Richmond street, was drowned in the Delaware on Friday last. His body has not been recovered. The body of the little girl, daughter of Mr. Joseph Colby, of Lancaster, drowned at Gloucester, N. J., on Thursday night last, has not yet been recovered.

—The Republican Invincibles made a street parade on Saturday night, to celebrate the election of Grant and Colfax as President and Vice-President. There were about 1200 in line, and the streets through which they passed were crowded with spectators.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 134¼.
—Deaths in this city last week, 237.
—Gold on Smith is expected daily.
—Republican vote in Kentucky, 45,000.
—National Bank circulation, $299,935,875.
—The National Guards will parade on Thanksgiving Day.
—Portsmouth, Va., had a $15,000 fire on Thursday morning.
—A severe snow storm prevailed yesterday at Augusta, Maine.
—S. V. Ryan was yesterday consecrated as the new hatholic Bishop of Buffalo.
—Rev. Father James F. O'Neil, a Catholic priest of Savannah, Georgia, died in Baltimore on Friday.
—Hon. Jacob R. Wortendyke, ex-member of Congress from New Jersey, died in Jersey City on Saturday.
—The national bank and several houses were burned at Lynchburg, Va., on Saturday. Loss very heavy.
—Alexander J. Bergen's elegant residence at Islip, L. I., was destroyed by fire last Friday morning. Loss, $40,000.
—The steamship Wyoming sailed from Savannah on Saturday, and will be due at this port to-morrow afternoon.
—William H. Salisbury, a young physician of Portsmouth, N. H., committed suicide on Saturday by taking prussic acid.
—The Louisville *Journal* and *Courier* have been consolidated, and will hereafter appear as the *Courier and Journal*.
—Secretary McCulloch has concluded to decline asking President Grant for a seat in his Cabinet. Wise man is McCulloch!
—An oil explosion at Cleveland, Ohio, Friday evening, destroyed a refinery, severely burned several boys, and killed one man.
—Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, on Friday evening walked through the streets of Leavenworth bareheaded, in fulfilment of a pledge that he would do so provided the county went for Grant.
—The steamship Messina, from Savannah, was run into by the General Meade on Saturday night, when near Sandy Hook, and was cut down below the water line. Passengers and crew all saved.
—No quorum of the Florida Legislature was present when the impeachment resolutions, charging Governor Reed with high crimes and misdemeanors, were passed. Considerable uneasiness existed in Tallahassee during Saturday, but no difficulty occurred, Governor Reed occupying his executive rooms in the Capitol as usual.

The articles upon which Governor Reed is to be impeached are as follows:—

1. He has been guilty of falsehood and lying while transacting business with members of the Legislature and other officers of the State.
2. I charge him with incompetency, inasmuch as he has filled commissions to officers in blank, and other irresponsible persons having issued them.
3. He has issued a proclamation declaring many seats of the Legislature vacant before the members duly elected and returned had resigned, or their legal tenure of service had expired.
4. He has been guilty of embezzlement, having taken from the State Treasury securities and money, and sold such securities, and then failed to return a portion or all the proceeds of the sale to the Treasury.
5. He has been guilty of corruption and bribery, he having sold prominent offices in the State to sundry persons for money to him in hand paid, and has nominated such persons to the Senate for confirmation, for and in consideration of said money.

For these and many other crimes and misdemeanors which have come to my knowledge, I ask at the hands of the Assembly the impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors of Harrison Reed, Governor of Florida.

HORATIO JENKINS, JR.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The case of Miss Becker, who appeared before the Registration Board some time since and claimed the right to vote in the coming election, and was refused by the Registrars, has been taken before the courts for adjudication. This movement was made on behalf of the women of the district to establish a precedent for female suffrage. The case was argued at great length to-day in the Court of Common Pleas, before a full bench, Sir G. Bovell presiding, and Mr. Coleridge supporting and Mr. Mellish opposing the claim. There is much anxiety to learn the decision of the court, which will be rendered on Monday next.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.—Information has been received here stating that the barque Kate Darton, Captain Slocum, of St. Johns, N. B., from Liverpool for Bombay, was burned at sea on September 28. The captain, second mate, and ten of the crew had arrived at St. Helena, but the fate of the rest of the crew is unknown.

MADRID, Nov. 7.—On the advice of the generals of the army, the Provisional Government will immediately despatch a force of 3000 men, with four batteries of artillery, to Cuba, to suppress the insurrection there.

A brigade of infantry will sail for Havana on the 15th instant.

General Dulce has postponed his departure for Cuba until December.

MADRID, Nov. 8.—Marshal Serrano has confirmed the appointment of General Prim as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of Spain.

MADRID, Nov. 8.—At a meeting of republicans in this city yesterday, it was decided that the party should vote against a monarchy at the coming elections.

Prim has issued a circular to the military commanders, reminding them that it is not proper that soldiers should take part in political meetings.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Despatches from Italy report that the Papal army continues to be depleted by desertions, which are on the increase.

LITERARY ITEMS.

UNPUBLISHED VERSES BY PRIOR.—The following verses by Matthew Prior (says the London *Athenæum*) do not appear in the earlier or later editions of his poetical works. They occur in George Stepney's Letter-Book, preserved in the Public Record Office, and in all probability were written in the year 1694, when the poet was Secretary to the Embassy at the Hague; his friend Stepney being at that time the King's Commissary and Deputy at Dresden.

The "pious Meaux" referred to in the lines was Bossuet, Bishop of Meaux, justly celebrated for his eloquence, and "John Bart" was the celebrated privateer of Dunkirk, who had distinguished himself by many brilliant exploits at sea. In the year 1694 a numerous flotilla from the Baltic, laden with corn for France, was seized by the Dutch admiral, when "John Bart," at the mouth of the Texel, made a dash at the Dutch admiral's ship, boarded her, and retook the whole fleet of three hundred vessels. The news of this victory soon spread throughout Europe, and the arrival of the corn vessels was anxiously expected in France when Prior wrote these verses. The reader interested in the career of "John Bart" will find a characteristic sketch of him in Macaulay's "History of England."

Prior's Song on ye Famine in France, to ye tune of "Bright was Morning."

To pious Meaux great Louis sayd,
With Lenten countenance,
"Wee have but little flower to knead
The doctrines you advance,
And if our God be in our bread,
He'll soon forsake poor France."

"Sr., the beleif, if well embraced,"
Says Meaux, "might do us good,
Bless all your meal to have it last,
Dubb every loof a god:
'Tis your new converts make such waste,
They cram down bread for food."

"Faith," quoth the King, "this good design
Some little help will give,
And all your wafers, like your coyn,
Shall my new stamp receive.
The clergy first will feed; joyn
To pay if they believe."

"Sr., as for bread, next northern breeze
May bring us John Bart home;
If not, least heathen thoughts like these
Into your breast should come,
You shall believe 'en what you please,
And gain your point at Rome."

The tune of "Bright was Morning" is not noticed in Mr. Chappell's valuable work, at least not in the first edition.

George Stepney (an intimate friend of the Duke of Dorset, Charles Montague, Earl of Halifax, Matthew Prior, and other poets and literary men of his day) was constantly employed in foreign missions and embassies from 1691 to 1707. In his Letter-Book, preserved in the Public Record Office, are copies of his own poetical pieces, several of Matthew Prior's shorter poems, and one or two by the Duke of Dorset.

—A Mr. H. R. Forrest writes as follows to the London *Athenæum* about the pronunciation of Chaucer:—

"From 1824–27 I was a student of Emanuel von Fellenberg, at Hofwyl, Switzerland, the celebrated originator of ragged schools, through his assistant Wehrli. The second son of E. v. Fellenberg, who, alas! lived the life of a meteor, brilliant but short, passed a few terms at Oxford. In English literature Chaucer was his great hobby, and on his return to his native home he used to narrate to his old chums, amongst whom I was one, how he had astonished the then dons of Oxford by accentuating Chaucer's language according to the old French pronunciation. In Chaucer's time French was the polite language of the day. Saxon was asserting its own right, and eventually contracted a left-handed marriage with Norman-French, and the result has been like most such marriages. Some look to the father, and some to the mother, as being of the purer blood. In conclusion, allow me to state my opinion that the student of Chaucer cannot effectually understand his master unless he be well versed in old Plat-Deutch. Young Fellenberg used to read off glibly passages which have caused many annotators to worry their brains in vain and waste much useful ink."

—Astronomy is waking up in Holland, and the evidence appears in a well-printed quarto from the Observatory of Leyden, under the title "Annalen der Sternwarte in Leiden." This, the first volume of a series, is brought out under the supervision of Dr. F. Kaiser, Professor of Astronomy in the University and Director of the Observatory. An introduction of 132 pages, written in German, embodies a history of astronomy in the Netherlands, a description of the observatory—which, judging from the vignette on the title-page, is a spacious and handsome building—and of the instruments; and is followed by tables of observations with the meridian-circle. Is Leyden about to become as famous for astronomy as in past times for its classics?

—Miss Rose Hawthorne, the eldest daughter of the novelist, gives promise of becoming distinguished as an artist.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....6 40 | MOON RISES.....0 59
SUN SETS.....4 48 | HIGH WATER.....9 54

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celia	London	New York	Oct. 17
Louisiana	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 20
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 21
Hibernia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 23
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 24
City of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 28
England	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 28

FOR EUROPE

Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 10
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 11
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 11
America	New York	Bremen	Nov. 12
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 12
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 14
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Nov. 14
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 14
Celia	New York	London	Nov. 14
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 14
Java	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 17
Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 17
Java	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 18
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 21
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 28
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 28

COASTWISE. DOMESTIC. ETC.

Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Nov. 9
Starr and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Nov. 10
Granada	New York	Vera Cruz, &c.	Nov. 10
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Nov. 12
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Nov. 14
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 14
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Nov. 20
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Schr Morning Star, Lynch, New York, Audenried Norton & Co.
Schr Mary Weaver, Weaver, Boston, Hammett & Co.
Schr Hattie Sampson, Clark, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, Salem, do.
Schr E. F. Cabada, Swain, Savannah, do.
Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, Boston, do.
Schr John Griffith, Griffith, Belfast, do.
Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr G. A. Grant, Banks, Richmond, Va., Casmar, Stickney & Wellington.
Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str New York, Jones, Washington, do.
Tug H. Crew, Lee, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherlin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Br ship J. C. Boynton, Waycott, 2 days from New York, in ballast to C. C. Van Horn. Towed round by steamtug Yantic.
Schr Morning Star, Lynch, from New Haven.
Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston.
Schr Mary Weaver, Weaver, from.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, from Norwich.
Steamer Claymont, Pratt, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 7th inst.
Barque S. W. Holbrook, Small, hence, at Portland 5th inst.
Barque Freeman Dennis, Fletcher, from Cardiff for New York, put into Penarth 6th inst., disabled, having been damaged by collision with an unknown ship at sea.
Barque Henry P. Lord, Pinkham, hence, at Portland 6th inst.
Barque Marco Polo, Mingsen, cleared at New York 7th inst., for Falmouth for orders, via Philadelphia.
Brig George W. Chase, Bacon, hence, at Portland 6th inst.
Brig Mary E. Thompson, Warren, hence, at Boston 7th inst.
Brig M. C. Haskell, Haskell, hence, at Boston 6th inst.
Brigs Amos M. Roberts, Holt, hence for Boston, and Wingard, Merrill, hence for Bucksport, at Holmes' Hole 5th inst.
Brig Clytie, Dow, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 6th inst.
Brig George H. Prescott, Mills, sailed from Portsmouth N. H., previous to 5th inst., for Fairhaven.
Schrs Edwin Tuttle, and Dorcas, Heath, hence at Providence 5th inst.
Schrs Thomas Borden, Weightington and R. W. Brown, Rodman, hence, at Fall River 5th inst.
Schrs Mary Haley, Haley, and Reading RR. No. 19, hence, at Washington, D. C., 6th inst.
Schr Edward Ewing, McDevitt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Washington, D. C., 6th inst.
Schr F. B. Allen, Feller, for Philadelphia, was loading at Wilmington, N. C., 5th inst.
Schr J. Ingraham, for Philadelphia, sailed from Hartford 7th inst.
Schr A. H. Leaming, Brower, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 6th inst.
Schr Eliza B. Emery, Young, hence, at New Haven 6th inst.
Schr R. & E. Pecker, Sherman, hence, at Providence 6th inst.
Schr J. S. Terry, Raynor, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 6th inst.
Schrs J. H. Bartlett, and L. A. Barlingame, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New London 8th inst.
Schr John C. Henry, Dilks, hence, at Norwich 5th instant.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, hence, at Fall River 5th instant.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, was below Boston 6th inst.
Schrs Hannie Westbrook, for Portland; C. Lorser, Bent, for Portsmouth; H. M. Cannon and Blue Ball, for Belfast; Ann Doyle, Holbrook; Laura Bridgman; and Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, for Boston, all from Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 6th inst.
Schrs Gustie Wilson; S. L. Russell; and W. A. Crocker from Boston for Philadelphia; and Hiawatha, Reeves, from Newburyport for do., at Holmes' Hole 7th inst. Sailed, all the vessels before reported.
Schr Sylvan (of Stockton, Me.) Blanchard, which put into Newport Sept. 23, dismasted, has completed repairs at an expense of about $2000. Her outward cargo of lumber has been sold, and she will proceed to Philadelphia the first favorable wind.
Schr A. Taylor, Gulliver, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bangor 4th inst.
Schr R. W. Brown, Rodman, hence, at Fall River 5th inst.
Schr C. L. Vandervoort, Baker, hence, at New Bedford 5th inst.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, from Marion for Philadelphia, at New Bedford 4th inst.
Steamer Siwan, for Philadelphia, sailed from Hartford 7th inst.
Steamer Valley City, Morgan, at New York 6th inst., from Alexandria via Norfolk.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BITTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 13 4p

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of

Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 Hamilton No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Importer and Dealer in FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE, offers the largest assortment of FRENCH CLOCKS 15 29
In Philadelphia. Wholesale and Retail.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE
No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above ARCH Street.

I have now open for the

FALL AND WINTER SEASON,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS,
SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS,
VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES,
LACES, HATS,
FLOWERS, BONNETS,
FEATHERS, FRAMES

To which I would kindly call the attention the ladies.

JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 10 8 rp

TEMPLE OF FASHION.
MRS. M. A. BINDER,
NO. 1031 CHESNUT STREET,
IMPORTER OF
LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

Just received, Fringes, Gimps, Satins, Velvet Trimming, Ribbons, Buttons, and Lace Goods in Thread, Guipure, Cluny, Valenciennes, Point Applique, Collars, Sets and Barbes, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs, White Waists, Berthas, Chemisettes.

French, Scotch, and Hemburg Edgings and Insertings, choice patterns. Jouvin's Kid Gloves. Bridal Veils and Wreaths, French Corsets, Hoop Skirts, notions and small wares.

Dress and Cloak Making in all their departments. Bridal orders executed with the utmost care. Mourning and traveling outfits and other transient work completed at a few hours' notice, at such rates as can not fail to please. 9 23 wfm24t

MILLINERY GOODS.
NOVEMBER TRADE.
A FULL LINE,
RIBBONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
VELVETS, SATINS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
AND ALL OTHER MILLINERY ARTICLES.
PRICES REDUCED.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
VELVETS AND SATINS CUT BIAS.
WILLIAM BROOKS.
11 6 fmw6t No. 431 MARKET Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500.
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street,
Address, personally or by note,
N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 8 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to
8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

BALLAD AND SIGHT SINGING.—T. BISHOP, No. 35 S. NINETEENTH St. 9 28 2m*

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
IMPORTERS,
No. 707 CHESNUT Street,
OFFER A GREAT VARIETY OF
DINNER SETS,
DECORATED TO THEIR ORDER IN FRANCE,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
9 23 mw3mrp

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to south ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

CARPETINGS.

NEW ARRIVALS.
Opening Daily,
CARPETINGS,
Wiltons, Velvets, Brussels,
OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222 Chesnut Street.

1868. FALL. 1868.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS."
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS
OF
CARPETINGS.
Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.
9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

FALL OPENING.

CARPETINGS.
ELEGANT WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRIES,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
PARLOR, HALL, AND STAIRS TO MATCH,
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 16 wfm2m Between Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FURNITURE.

BARGAINS A FEW DAYS LONGER.
ATWOOD & HOPPER
Will dissolve their copartnership about November 1, and are now closing out their large stock of
FURNITURE
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
This is a rare opportunity to procure bargains.
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
10 28 wfmst Above Chesnut, East side.

I. LUTZ,
FROM PARIS,
No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.
Just received, a fresh stock of fancy articles of
FURNITURE,
Suitable for Holiday and Wedding Presents.
These articles of Furniture have been manufactured to order, and are warranted to stand this climate, and will be sold 10 27 mwflarp
AT A SMALL ADVANCE.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

COATINGS! COATINGS!
JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
ARE NOW RECEIVING NEW STYLES OF
FALL AND WINTER COATINGS,
TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 8 26m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WILLIAM H. HENDERSON, of Philadelphia, bankrupt, having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the second day of December, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., before Register WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., at his office, No. 53 WALNUT Street in the city of Philadelphia, that the examination of the bankrupt may be finished, and any business of meetings required by sections 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted. If he Register will certify whether the bankrupt has conformed to his duty.

A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth day of December, 1868, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when parties interested may show cause against the discharge.

(SEAL) Witness the Honorable John Cadwalader, Judge of the said District Court, and seal thereof, at Philadelphia, this 6th day of November, 1868.

G. R. FOX, Clerk.

Attest—
WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Register. 11 2 '6 23 2t*

LOOKING GLASSES.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE CITY.
ROGERS' GROUPS,
SOLE AGENCY.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street,
9 25 fmw3m5p PHILA LP

L. T. WILSON,
PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,
No. 8 North SEVENTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 11 2 mwflmrp

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BRIEF SEASON
OF
BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE,
limited by other engagements to
POSITIVELY TEN NIGHTS ONLY,
AND
TWO MATINEES.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9,
BARBE BLEUE,
(Blue Beard.)
Opera Bouffe in 4 acts, by J. Offenbach, produced with the most perfect *mise en scene*.
GORGEOUS NEW PARISIAN COSTUMES,
APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
SPLENDID BALLET TROUPE.
GRAND CHORUS OF 85 VOICES,
FULL ORCHESTRA OF 40 MUSICIANS,
and the following
EMINENT ARTISTS
in the principal *roles*:

Mad'lle Irma	as	Boulotte (Her first appearance in Philadelphia.)
Mons. Aijac	as	Barbe Bleue (His first appearance in Philadelphia.)
Mad'lle Marie	as	Princess Hermia (Her first appearance in Philadelphia.)
Mad'lle Duclos	as	Queen Clementine (Her first appearance in Philadelphia.)
Mons. Dudignac	as	Prince Saphir (His first appearance in Philadelphia.)
Mons. Francis	as	King Bobeche (His first appearance in Philadelphia.)
Mons. Beerdier	as	Conut Oscar (His first appearance in Philadelphia.)
Mons. Thelier	as	Popolani (His first appearance in Philadelphia.)
Mons Eugard	as	Alvarez

DURING THE FOURTH ACT,
GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
danced by
MADLLE DE ROSA.....Premiere Danseuse
(Her first appearance in Philadelphia),
supported by a
COMPLETE BALLET TROUPE,
embracing a number of the first dancers in the country.
Musical Director.....M. ADOLPH BIRGFELD
ADMISSION.....ONE DOLLAR
(Reserved Seats, Fifty Cents extra.)
Family Circle.....75 cents
Gallery.....50 cents
RESERVED SEATS FOR SALE AT THE ACADEMY,
AND
BONER'S MUSIC STORE, 1102 CHESNUT Street.

NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.—This EVENING,
H. J. BYRON'S NEW DRAMA,
LANCASHIRE LASS,
Adapted to the American Stage by Wm. E. Sinn.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
FERNLEIGH ROAD.
FERNLEIGH FARM.
A HANDSOME DRAWING-ROOM.
THE "OLD PIER" AT EGREMONT.
LIVERPOOL DOCKS.
THE NIGHT BOAT UNDER FULL HEADWAY.
AUSTRALIAN SHEEP FARM.
First week of the
NEW DRAMATIC COMPANY.
The Cast will be the
STRONGEST IN THIS CITY.

Miss Henrietta Irving	as	Ruth Kirby
Senora Elonerda De Carlano	as	Kate Gaston
Miss Bessie Ludlow	as	Fanny Danville
Mr. J. B. Roberts	as	Farmer Kirby
Mr. E. Thorne	as	Ned Clayton
Mr. J. B. Studley	as	A Party by the name of Johnson
Mr. J. T. Ward	as	Spotty
Mr. J. W. Jennings	as	Jellick
Mr. E. L. Tilton	as	Robert Raiburn

THE ONLY AUTHORIZED PRODUCTION IN THIS CITY.
This Drama will be presented in the same STYLE OF GRANDEUR
as originally produced at the
QUEEN'S THEATRE, LONDON.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
as presented at this theatre will be found intensely interesting, whilst in all points of action, so far, in this country, the story is unsatisfactory and disconnected.
The Horses used in Sheep Farm are loaned by Daniel Gardner, Esq.
"LANCASHIRE LASS" MATINEE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT ¼ TO 8, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 9,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
FOR SIX NIGHTS LONGER,
who will appear in the Romantic Drama of
ROB ROY.
Rob Roy Macgregor.....E. L. DAVENPORT
To conclude with the Nautical Drama of
THE PILOT.
Long Tom Coffin.....Mr. E. L DAVENPORT
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11,
ANNUAL BENEFIT OF
MR. THOMAS J. HEMPHILL,
Business Manager and Treasurer
LONDON ASSURANCE AND THE PILOT.
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT as DAZZLE and LONG TOM COFFIN.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
by Mrs. JOHN DREW and Company.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
H. J. Byron's great original 3 Act Play, now playing at Wallack's, New York,
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
with every Scene New,
New Mechanical Effects,
Great Cast. All the Company and
MRS. JOHN DREW.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTR

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 *&* *THIRD STREET.*

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars rper Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1868.

General Grant's Administration.

While General Grant's election cannot fail to restore peace to the nation, he will be fortunate if he does not become the most sorely besieged man in the country. Office beggars will dog his footsteps, hungry intriguants will continually seek audience, and every clique of ambitious politicians will seek to prove that the glory of his Administration will depend upon a prompt recognition of their petty claims to prominence. He will be deluged by a mass of correspondence and petitions setting forth elaborately the claims, sacrifices, services, and patriotism of an army of aspirants for place scarcely less numerous than the troops he commanded during the war. He will be told that if A, B, or C does not go into the Cabinet, D, E, or F will be mortally offended, and that the fate of the nation depends upon the degree of favor he bestows upon the friends of some sarcastic Senator or the coldness of his demeanor to the followers of some contentious Congressman. If there ever was a time in the modern political history of the country when this sort of arrogant nonsense could be properly and safely ignored, this is the appropriate period; and if we are ever to have a President who, without being arrogant, can carry out his own convictions respecting the will of the people, but disdaining the counsels and keeping out of the traps set by professional politicians, U. S. Grant will prove to be a man of that stamp. He owes nothing to partisan tricksters. He has received the Presidency as a free-will offering of the American people, and he is as free from personal obligations to the so-called leaders who followed public sentiment in advocating his nomination as he is to those who opposed it. While he can afford to view with contemptuous indifference the petty squabbles of the professional politicians, we have an abiding faith in his unflinching devotion not only to the interests of the people, but to the Republican party. He cannot fail to remember how gallantly and heroically it sustained him alike through the war, in his conflict with Andrew Johnson, and in the triumphant political campaign which has resulted in his reception of the highest honors of the Republic. While he cannot fail to remember with gratitude these flattering marks of confidence, he cannot forget, on the other hand, that while he was facing Rebel foes in the field, Copperhead traitors were striving to create a fatal diversion in his rear; that the enemies of the Republic have maligned his character by the most outrageous and indecent libels; and that the Democratic party resorted to the most shameless frauds and the most desperate diabolism to secure his defeat. Grant has not only proved invulnerable to the assaults of his military and political foes, but he will be insensible to their blandishments. It will be as difficult to capture him by the arts which led Johnson back to the Democratic camp as it was to vanquish him in battle.

True to the people and true to the Republican party, the worst enemies General Grant has now to fear are the cormorants hungering for power and for place, who wish to gain a controlling influence over his Administration, and to fetter his clear, calm judgment on public men and measures. His training and experience at Washington during the exciting events of the last four years have given him an insight into civil affairs which few politicians acquire in a lifetime. He is no novice in politics or statesmanship. He displayed in the selection of commanders and assistants for his important campaigns an intuitive knowledge of the strong and weak points of his military associates, and a capacity to put the right man in the right place, which will prove highly useful in the White House. With his strong common sense, his powerful hold upon the confidence of his countrymen, and the universal faith in his integrity and patriotism which has been inspired by his past career, he can well afford to fight out his Presidential term on the line dictated by his individual judgment, departing therefrom only at the clear bidding of the people, and disregarding the clamors of professional placemen. By pursuing this policy he will be enabled to devote his time and attention to the true interests of the nation, carefully considering all vital questions. By avoiding the petty squabbles and consuming jealousies of the partisan managers, he will escape the fate of those Presidents who, by becoming engrossed in such disputes, have fared but little better than the fabled hunter who was devoured by his own hounds.

Wise.—"General" Henry A. Wise, sometime Governor of Virginia, whose greatest achievement in the military line was the hanging of old John Brown, has announced that "he would not touch either of the —— parties with a ten-foot pole." The slight tinge of profanity which is perceptible leads us to believe that this announcement is not a forgery, and that Wise has finally determined not to have anything to do with politics. We are not familiar with the motives which have led the ex-Governor to this determination, but we should not be surprised if the aversion which he professes for all parties were found to be reciprocal. Certainly the Republicans would not touch Henry with a ten-foot pole, and the Democracy have surely had enough of him and his fellow-Rebels to incline them to keep at the same distance. Under these circumstances Wise does well to abandon politics. If Wade Hampton, Clement L. Vallandigham, Butcher Forrest, and Frank Blair will pursue a similar course, they will rival Wise in their wisdom.

"Not Dead Yet."

We refer to the famous Arithmetic Man of the New York *World*, the announcement of whose demise by the New York *Tribune* on Saturday appears to have been premature. The Arithmetic Man is still alive, and this morning he shows in the columns of the *World* that he is still in a remarkable state of physical activity, although it is very evident that his mind is shaky. He figures out General Grant into "a minority President" in the following fashion:—

	Seymour.	*Grant.*
Popular vote of States voting in 1864	2,235,929	2,577,001
States voting in 1868, and not in 1864	417,976	435,539
Unreconstructed States, which did not vote in 1868, but which would have given	324,876	149,877
Disfranchised Rebels in twelve States, who did not vote in 1868, but would have given	545,241	.....
Totals	3,551,053	3,102,146
	3,102,146	
Majority for Seymour	451,037	

This is truly wonderful, and we doubt not that General Grant, as soon as the figures of the Arithmetic Man are brought to his attention, will contemplate a resignation of his minority-conferred honors, with the view of becoming an active partner in the tanning concern of Jesse D. Grant & Co. But we should be doing the Arithmetic Man a gross injustice if we were to permit our readers to believe that he is not capable of a still more brilliant mathematical feat. In to-day's *World* we find a disclosure of "how the Electoral College would have stood on a fair vote," from which we find that Horatio Seymour would have received 160 votes and U. S. Grant 157 only, giving the former the astounding majority of 3. This result is brought about by counting Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, and three unreconstructed States for Horatio.

We hope the Arithmetic Man will attempt something else before he gives up the ghost. Like Mr. Ward's pet kangaroo, he is "a most amoosin little kreetur." Let him, we suggest, take the expurgated vote of this city, giving Grant a majority of 5812, and figure it into a Democratic gain of seventeen millions. The thing can be done, and for ocular proof we refer him to Mr. William A. Wallace, patentee of Wallace's double-action bottomless coffee-pot. When the Arithmetic Man has achieved this great feat, we shall be prepared to attend his funeral and not before.

Florida is in anything but a happy state. It has two Governors in full blast, and at sword's points. But fortunately they are fighting out their quarrel in the courts, and do not threaten to take each other by the ears. It seems that the Legislature has attempted to impeach Reed, the regularly-elected Governor, of "high crimes and misdemeanors," included among which are the very serious charges of embezzlement, lying, and wholesale selling of official positions. Pending the impeachment the Lieutenant-Governor claims the privilege of acting as Governor; but Reed knocks the whole scheme sideways by declaring the Legislature illegal, and prosecutes the Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State for conspiracy. Thus the matter appears to stand, the merits of the controversy being obscured by distance and the unreliability of the reports by telegraph. It is to be hoped, however, that the trouble will soon be terminated, and in a manner which will prove satisfactory to a majority of the people of the State. It is time now for the entire South to put aside all dissension and enter earnestly upon its grand career of peace, prosperity, and progress.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Latest Returns of the Vote.

The New York *Tribune* figures out the result of the Presidential and State election as follows:—Grant's majority, 74,235. Seymour's majority, 82,341. Democratic excess, 8106. Hoffman is elected over Griswold by a majority of 23,830.

The vote in Missouri, by the latest returns, gives Grant a majority of 17,828, with counties to hear from which will increase this result by 3500. The vote in St. Louis resulted in 16,222 for Grant and 13,338 for Seymour, giving the General an excess of 2884.

The vote of New Orleans for President resulted in a majority for Seymour of 23,621.

The result in Charlestown was for Grant, 5566, and for Seymour, 3801, giving the former a majority of 1355.

Mobile gives Seymour a majority of 810, in a popular vote of 9092.

THE INDIANS.

They Capture a Railroad Train, Destroy the Track, and Commit Outrages.

The Omaha *Republican* of November 3 gives the following account of the capture of a railroad train by the Indians, previously reported by telegraph:—

We have received intelligence that confirms the report of the capture of a freight train, on the Union Pacific Railroad, last Saturday morning. Instead of being at Grand Island, however, it was a mile or two west of Alkali Station. The Indians effected the capture of the train by cutting the ties in the centre, and thus spreading the rails, so that when it came along, about 2 o'clock in the morning of the day stated, it was piled up together, and made a perfect wreck. In the disaster the fireman was killed, he being jammed in between the locomotive and the tender, where for three hours he suffered the horrible torture of scalding, when death came to his relief.

All the men of the train fled when the disaster occurred, to escape from the Indians, but the engineer, who remained with his fireman, and did everything in his power to release the poor fellow from his horrible situation. But his unaided efforts could accomplish nothing. While suffering these tortures the fireman begged the engineer to kill him, but the latter could not find it in his heart to take a human life.

The Indians then burned the railroad bridge near by, for the apparent purpose of destroying the passenger train that was soon to follow the freight train already destroyed. But Mr. Nichols, the division superintendent, had come down to the wreck from Alkali, with a locomotive. He started on the return, and thus discovered that the Indians had got between him and the station, and were endeavoring to blockade the track. He had a trusty Spencer rifle with him, and with that he fought the Indians off, and got back to the station.

He immediately telegraphed west to the coming passenger train and stopped it. Thus it and its precious freight of human lives were saved from a horrible death. Mr. Nichols is deserving of great praise for the promptness and courage with which he acted in the case.

Mr. Nichols also telegraphed to Fort Sedgwick for troops, and a company of Pawnee scouts and a battalion of cavalry under Major Hughes were despatched to the place; but when they arrived the hostile Indians were all gone. Mr. Nichols says that when he arrived at the scene of the disaster there were about a hundred Indians congregated on and adjacent hill around a bonfire. Very quickly afterwards he saw similar bonfires lighted successively, as signal lights, on the distant hills, around each of which he could see bands of Indians. He calculates that their whole force amounted to a thousand warriors. These Indians were Sioux and Cheyennes.

GRANT.

The General in Washington—Visit to his Headquarters—His Intentions.

General Grant, our President elect, arrived in Washington on Saturday evening. The New York *Tribune*'s special says:—

He came so quietly and unostentatiously, as is his wont, that it was not until this afternoon, when he appeared on the avenue in company with a friend and took a leisurely stroll about the streets, that his presence in the city became generally known. He arrived at the depot at about 8 o'clock, in a special train, accompanied by his wife and children, several members of his military family, and one or two friends who have been with him since he took the cars at Galena. The Hon. Simon Cameron and the Hon. J. D. Cameron, President of the Northern Central Railroad, accompanied the party from Harrisburg. So quiet was the General's coming that he was not recognized at the depot here until his name was discovered on an old valise which had been with him from Vicksburg to Appomattox. The discovery was made by a reconstructed blackman, who shouted at the top of his voice to an associate, "Hallo, Sam! Seymour's pardner is somewhar here. There's his carpet-bag." The party was rapidly driven to the General's residence on I street, which had been made ready for his occupancy. To-day he spent two or three hours at his headquarters, looking over the records and papers of the office, and examining such matters of interest as had not been forwarded to him at Galena. He also spent an hour or so looking about the city, and remarking upon the improvements which are everywhere apparent. In appearance he is little changed. There is less of the fatigued, perplexed look about the face, but in the simplicity of his dress and manner he is, as before his election to the Presidency, an unobtrusive gentleman.

A few of the General's most intimate friends called at his house to-day, and it has been suggested to him that from this time forth until the close of his administration he will not know a quiet moment, in which he can be at peace, with the office-seekers. It is also said that he has under consideration a suggestion of a friend having some knowledge of the subject, that he keep a list of all who approach him on the subject of office before his inauguration, and that he make melancholy examples of them by refusing to appoint any of them. It is thought that this course may prove beneficial in the future. It is the General's intention to remain in this city during the winter. The question of the resignation of his office as General of the Army is already discussed in the newspapers as well as in military circles. This question seems to be next in importance to the appointment of his Cabinet, so far as the Democrats are concerned. They desire, first, the selection of a suitable Cabinet, and, failing in that his resignation from the army, to take effect at once. They believe that next to the subject of the Cabinet nothing can do more towards conciliating the South and removing all reason for humiliation than Grant's giving up his commission to President Johnson. The course which the General will pursue has not been made known, except by the Democrats. Some say that he will resign this week, to take effect March 4, 1869, and others that he will take no steps in the premises until the assembling of Congress.

NEW ORLEANS

The Kind of Peace that Reigns There.

The New Orleans *Republican* speaks in this strain, on November 3, of the sort of peace which reigns there:—

The city of New Orleans presents to-day a sad spectacle. It is the day of a great election—a day when silent ballots are to determine a nation's fate. And yet, in the face of the imminent need that that every good man and true should aid the right on this day of contest, thousands are quietly at their homes. In the face of the fact that there exists in this State a registered Republican majority of more than 15,000, doubtless the Democracy will poll a majority of 30,000. The polling places are thronged to-day, but only with Democrats. The reign of terror and mob violence which has terrified even the instigators of the storm has done its work too well. The intelligence, the organization, the equipment was largely with the Democracy, and in case of a collision there was little question which would go down. The Republicans, therefore, as we deem wisely, concluded not to furnish material for another "negro riot" in New Orleans.

Carno Gilliorme was cut in several places and severely wounded, at the corner of Caronlelet Walk and Treme streets, about 8½ o'clock last evening. He was taken to the drug store corner of Marais street and the Basin, whence he was removed this morning. He had two cuts in his abdomen, one in his breast, one in his back, and three elsewhere. He is captain of the schooner Catherina, lying at the Old Basin, in the oyster trade.

Another Sicilian was found dead by Officer Sellman last evening, about 9 o'clock. He was stabbed through the heart, and two other stabs were inflicted, one above and one below the heart, either one of which would have caused immediate death.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4f

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET, NOVEMBER 2 1868.

A meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the League House, on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, 1868, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for as members of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GEORGE H BOKER, Secretary.

11 3 7t

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN will be held at the PHILADELPHIA CITY INSTITUTE, CHESNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, commencing on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 16th instant and closing on FRIDAY EVENING, the 20th. The patronage of the public is earnestly solicited. Season Tickets, 25 cents. Single Tickets 10 cents. 11 9 mw3t

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., November 7, 1868.

Mail for HAVANA per steamer STAR AND STRIPES, will close at this Office TUESDAY, November 10, at 7 A. M. HENRY H. BINGHAM, 2t Postmaster.

AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETing of the Stockholders of the LOMBARD AND SOUTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will be held TUESDAY, November 10, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M. at the office of the Company, TWENTY-FIFTH and SOUTH Streets.

THOMAS S. HARRIS, 11 9 3t* Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT.—JUSTICE to my many friends and patrons in Philadelphia demands that I should thus publicly state that I am not any longer connected with the Colton Dental Association of this city, as their operator, but am now operating in my own office, where I continue to make extracting teeth without pain, by nitrous oxide gas, my specialty, devoting my whole practice to this particular branch. The following eminent gentlemen in the dental profession send their cases of extracting teeth to me:

Dr. J. D. White,	Dr. Daniel Neale,
Dr. David Roberts,	Dr. Mahlon Kirke,
Dr. James S. Gilliams,	Drs. C. E. & E. E. Hopkins,
Dr. H. Winterbottom,	Dr. Edw. Townsend,
Dr. Louis Jack	and many others.
Dr. H. F. Reinstein,	

Respectfully,

Dr. F. R. THOMAS,

11 9 mw13t Office, No 1027 WALNUT Street.

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS, Administer it in the most approved manner. Do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that without pain. See 11,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT STREET, 11 9 mw13t Below Eighth.

OLIVER DYER, Author of the article entitled "THE WICKEDEST MAN IN NEW YORK," and other publications on kindred topics, which have created such a profound sensation throughout the country, has consented to deliver ONE LECTURE IN PHILADELPHIA ON THE WICKEDNESS, ROMANCE AND REALITY OF NEW YORK. The Lecture will take place at CONCERT HALL ON TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at 8 o'clock, and he promises on facts, circumstances and incidents which have come under his immediate notice of Mr. Dyer during fourteen years of investigation in the haunts of vice and the abodes of poverty in New York.

His recital of the appalling crimes among the adults and children reared in affluence as well as in poverty, are such as to awaken the interest of all parents for the future character and welfare of the members of their own households.

Philadelphia families *have been* sorely stricken and their home circles desolated by the frightful machinations and allurements of vice and dissipation, and this celebrated Christian philanthropist will picture some scenes that may lead parents to apply the means necessary to save their children from the sin and misery known to exist here as well as in New York.

His Honor Judge Peirce will preside.

The platform will be reserved for the clergy.

TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

For sale at the Music Store of Mr. J. E. Gould, No 923 Chesnut street.

No extra charge for reserved seats 11 5 thsu1mo

OFFICE OF THE SALEM COAL COMPANY, No. 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2 1868.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 P. M., at the office of the Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and taking order on the present state of the Company. A. L. MASSEY, 11 5 7t* Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREET PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FOURTH and COATES Streets, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1868.

We are prepared to put Cards of Advertisers in the cars of this line. For terms apply at the office of the Company. JOSHUA GARSED, Secretary. 11 6 6.*

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; removes the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf

THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.—An elegant and perfectly furnished Bedstead, ready for use instantly. Assumes the appearance of a splendid cabinet or library. Easily managed by the most delicate ladies. Warerooms, No 920 CHESNUT Street 10 12 1m

THE MEDICAL FACULTY ALL unite in saying that mattresses stuffed with Elastic Sponge are conducive to good health and should be used by all sick persons. 8 8 mwf

"LET US BE FRIENDS!"

A good idea it was, too. In Hartford, night before last, the Grant and Colfax Club and the Seymour and Blair Club clubbed. Not to say that they clubbed each other's heads, as might have been expected; but they joined hands and united torches, in a great procession, and the banners were inscribed

"LET US BE FRIENDS!"

It is proposed that a consolidated procession likewise proceed through the streets of Philadelphia, composed of

"THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES,"
"THE YOUNG MEN'S KEY-STONE CLUB,"
"THE CAMPAIGN CLUB," and
"THE AMERICUS CLUB,"

To carry out the idea of

"LET US BE FRIENDS!"

And they'll be expressin' it;
They'll meet on Broad, near Chesnut,
And peacefully they'll march
Right down to Ninth and Arch,
And then go arm in arm,
Not meaning any harm,
And grasping hand with hand,
(We also understand,)
Every man and every brother
Up one street and down another,
Till they halt before the door
Of the celebrated store
Known as "GREAT BROWN HALL"
With its clothing for them all—
Then they'll wave the friendly banner
In a gay and jovial manner,
Singing "all's well that well ends!
Let's go in and see our friends!"

Come in, friends, and we will supply you with clothes in an eminently satisfactory manner all round Your friends,

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

DR. BURTON'S TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.—Warranted to remove all desire for Tobacco. Is entirely vegetable and harmless, and is also an excellent appetizer. It purifies and enriches the blood invigorates the system, possesses great purifying and strengthening power, enables the stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health. Smokers and chewers of sixty years cured. Price fifty cents per box. Post free. An interesting treatise on the injurious effects of tobacco, with lists of testimonials, references, etc., sent free. Agents wanted. Address DR. T. R. ABBOTT, Jersey City, N. J.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the United States Treasury, Secretary's Office.—Please send a supply of the Antidote. The one received has done its work surely. O. T. EDGAR.

From New Hampshire State Prison.—Gentlemen of influence here having been cured of the appetite for tobacco by using Dr. Burton's Antidote, we desire a supply for the prisoners of this institution. JOSEPH MAYO, Warden of the N. H. State Prison.

A Banker's Testimony.—Dr. Burton's Antidote for Tobacco has accomplished all claimed for it. WALTER MANN, 1st Nat. Bank, New Albany, Ind.

From the Chief Engineer of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, Pittsburg Pa.—I have used the Antidote with great success. It is securing all my friends. H. BLACKSTONE.

A Clergyman's Testimony.—One Box of Antidote cured my brother and myself. It never fails. Rev. J. W. SHOEMAKER, Kelley's Station, Pa.

From the Police Headquarters, Lynn, Mass.—I have gained thirty-five pounds of flesh in three months by using Dr. Burton's Antidote, and all desire or tobacco is removed. W. L. WAIT, Js.

From the "Southern Home Journal," Baltimore Md.—One box of Burton's Antidote removed all desire for the weed from me. I take pleasure in recommending it to all our readers. T. Y. SLATER, Ed. Sold by all Druggists. [10 28 wfm13t5p

(Trademark x Copyrighted.)

FOR HAVANA.—THE STEAMER LORD LOVELL, JONES, MASTER, will sail for HAVANA on SATURDAY MORNING, November 14th at 8 o'clock A. M. For Freight or Passage apply to A MERINO, 11 9 4t* No. 140 South FRONT Street.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 8 6m

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Grandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 9 8 6m

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 6 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 729 N NINTH Street and No. 728 RACE Street. 7 25 3m

TO RENT—THE HANDSOME DWELLing No. 1719 LOCUST Street, 11 9 3t*

DIVIDENDS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 30, 1868.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from Nov. 30 to Dec 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 11 3 30t Treasurer.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand clear of tax. W. RUSHTON, Jr., 11 3 6t Cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of all taxes, payable on demand. F. C PALMER, Cashier. 11 3 6t

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, November 3, 1868.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., and FIVE PER CENT extra, payable on demand, free of taxes. 11 3 6t J. WIEGAND, JR., Cashier.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARIAN HARLAND'S NEW NOVEL NOW READY.

RUBY'S HUSBAND.

One Vol. 12mo. Price $1 75.

This is Marian Harland's GREATEST NOVEL. An unusually long time has been spent in its preparation, and in every detail it has been elaborated with the utmost care. Marian Harland now stands at the Head of American Female Novelists.

NEW EDITIONS OF

Alone	$1 75	Nemesis	$1 75
Moss Side	1 75	Husks	1 75
Miriam	1 75	Sunnyoaks	1 75
Husbands and Homes	1 75	The Hidden Path	1 75

"Marian Harland writes for the multitude and the also appreciates their wants the marked success of her productions shows."—New York Times.

Either of the above works sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the price.

SHELDON & CO., Nos. 498 and 500 BROADWAY, 11 6 fm2t NEW YORK.

REMOVAL.

C. J. PRICE

Has Removed to No. 723 SANSOM Street, Directly opposite his Old Stand, where he will continue the importation of

English, French, and German Books, Periodicals, Etc., to order.

A large and entirely new stock of the best English Standard Literature just received. Architectural, Mechanical, and Scientific Books always on hand. The choicest new publications received as issued. Foreign Books, Periodicals, etc., imported to order, weekly, by a steamer. 11 9 6t

NEW BOOKS, of MORAL and RELIGIOUS CHARACTER, for CHILDREN AND YOUTH, published by the AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION. Also for sale, BIBLES and DEVOTIONAL BOOKS of the different denominations. Catalogues of the Society's Publications and sample copies of its Periodicals furnished gratuitously at the Depository, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 11 9 mtuwf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES' SHOES.

NEW STORE.

HENRY WIREMAN,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street,

S. W. Corner Sixth and Buttonwood Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

AND

487 Eleventh Street, Washington, D. C.,

Has opened his ELEGANT NEW STORE No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets; with a large assortment of the FINEST QUALITY OF LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES, of his own manufacture.

Also, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, a large assortment of

Ladies' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,

Made expressly to order by the best and most celebrated manufacturers. 11 7 1mrp

BOX-TOES

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

10 16 fmw1 ABOVE CHESNUT.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH Street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices. ERNEST SOPP. 9 16 2m

POINT BREEZE PARK.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

TO-MORROW (Tuesday). Match $1000. Double teams, mile heats, best 3 in 5. Postponed from Thursday last.

J. Lovett names g. s. ..... IRONSIDES AND MATE
M. Goodwin names b. g. ..... BAY MARE AND MATE

WEDNESDAY, November 11.

Purse and Stake, $500. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

J. McCusker enters s. m. ..... RUBY
R. D. Stetson enters s. m. ..... LADY LIGHTFOOT
W. Carson enters b. g. ..... GEORGE
M. Goodin enters s. g. ..... GENERAL THOMAS

THURSDAY, November 12.

Purse and Stake, $500. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, under saddle, catch weights.

J. Turner enters b. m. ..... FANNY ALLEN
J. Lovett enters g. s. ..... IRONSIDES
M. Goodin enters b. m. ..... MARY
J. Pettit enters b. g. ..... HARRY D.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York, Post Office Box, 4264. 10 13 1m

EXPOSITION OF NEW AND ELEGANT DRY GOODS.

Reduction of Prices.

EDWIN HALL & CO.

Invite the attention of their Customers and the Public to their

NEW, LARGE, AND SPLENDID STOCK OF LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

The prices of which have been

GREATLY REDUCED,

And are now prepared to exhibit

Fancy Silks, Colored Silks,
Chameleon Serges, Do. Poplins,
Velour Poplins, French Poplins,
Stripe Poplins, Empress Cloths.

SILK CORDED POPLINS, REPS, AND Heavy Wool Corded Poplins,

With a great variety of NEW FABRICS for Ladies' Dresses and Walking Suits.

Silk Velvets, Cloths, Plushes, Velveteens, and Shawls.

We Guarantee the Lowest Prices and the Newest Goods.

LADIES' DRESSES made to order in the newest and most fashionable manner.

EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, 11 6 fm2t PHILADELPHIA.

MAGAZIN DES MODES, No. 1014 WALNUT STREET.

For the better convenience of her Patrons, MRS. PROCTOR HAS REMOVED HER DRESSMAKING ROOMS To No. 1014 WALNUT Street, Where she will be happy to see her friends. The GENERAL DRY GOODS BUSINESS will be continued as heretofore, at No. 920 CHESNUT St. 11 6 J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSMAKING in the latest Paris styles. M. SHOEMAKER & CO., No. 1024 CHESNUT street. 11 4 12t

GROCERIES, ETC.

CORN AND TOMATOES.

150 Cases Winslow's Corn.

150 Cases Fine Tomatoes.

BY THE CASE OR DOZEN.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts., 11 9 t1 PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 7½rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR,

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

J. EDWARD ADDICKS, No. 1230 MARKET Street, 10 9 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E GOULD'S New Store, 8 20 3m 4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 3tf No 914 CHESNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9f

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented). In all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3m

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT H. J. Byron's new drama, in a prologue and four acts, of *The Lancashire Lass*, will be produced this evening with new scenery, mechanical effects, and appointments. The management promise that the piece shall be put upon the stage in the handsomest style, just as it is at the Queen's Theatre, London, where it has already been performed over one hundred nights.

AT THE ARCH another version of the same drama will be brought out, with new scenery and appointments, and cast to the full strength of the company. Both the Chesnut and Arch Street Theatres claim to have the only genuine and authorized version, and those who are curious on the subject would do well to see both, so as to be able to judge wherein is the difference between them. We will notice each performance, and give each the credit to which it may justly be entitled.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. E. L. Davenport will appear this evening as "Long Tom Coffin," in the nautical drama of *The Pilot*, and as "Rob Roy" in the Scotch drama of that name.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Thomas J. Hemphill, the Business Manager of the theatre, will have his annual benefit, when *London Assurance* and *The Pilot* will be performed. Mr. Davenport has consented to assist on this occasion, and will appear in his fine personations of "Dazzle" and "Long Tom Coffin." Mr. Hemphill's services as an accomplished manager should receive a handsome recognition at the hands of the play-going public, and we hope that the house will be crowded from pit to dome on Wednesday evening.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be an attractive variety entertainment this evening.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Offenbach's opera bouffe of *Barbe Bleue* will be presented this evening by Mr. Bateman's troupe of French artists. The cast will be as follows:—M'lle Irma as "Boulotte," Mons. Aujac as "Barbe Bleue," M'lle Marie as "Princess Hermia," M'lle Duclos as "Queen Clementine," Mons. Dardignac as "Prince Saphir," Mons. Francis as "King Bobeche," Mons. Benedic as "Count Oscar," Mons. Tholer as "Popolini;" and Mons. Edgard as "Avarez." None of these artists have as yet appeared in Philadelphia. The opera will be brought out in the same style of elegance as has characterized the previous efforts of the management, with appropriate scenery, handsome costumes, an efficient ballet corps, with Mad'lle De Rosa as premiere danseuse, a full chorus, and an orchestra of forty musicians.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Musical Fund Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

CITY ITEMS.

BEST CUT, BEST MADE, BEST FITTING Ready-Made Clothing in the city, equal to customer work in every respect. Also, choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PANTALOONS cut to fit.
Pantaloons cut fashionably.
Pantaloons cut in the French style.
Pantaloons in the English style.

THE BEST PANTALOON CUTTER IN THE UNION is at
CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

ECONOMY should be practised by everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of Jayne's Expectorant, by those troubled with a slight Cough or Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected Cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a Sore Throat and a Pain in the Breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to Bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once Jayne's Expectorant. It is a standard remedy, and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use. Sold by all Druggists.

IS SICKNESS AVOIDABLE?—Thousands toss on sick-beds to-day, who might have been well and hearty had they taken due precautions for the preservation of that most precious of earthly blessings, *a sound mind in a sound body*. Sickness, to a greater extent than most people suppose *is avoidable*. When the body is languid, the spirits depressed, and the nervous system unnaturally sensitive, it should be taken for granted that *mischief is brewing*. These hints and warnings, vouchsafed as such by a kind Providence, ought not to be disregarded. If they are slighted, as is too generally the case, the next thing may be a fever, a severe bilious attack, or some other form of acute disease. They indicate as clearly as if the intimation were given in articulate language, that the animal functions are disordered and the system debilitated. Under these circumstances, the *only thing to be done is to regulate and restore*, and the *best regulating and restorative preparation ever used for the prevention of sickness is* HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. In this way, bilious remittent fever, chills and fever, spasms, nervous paroxysms, violent attacks of indigestion, and all the ordinary epidemics, may almost certainly be averted. They are usually preceded by the symptoms described, and surely it is wisdom to forestall them by resorting to an antidote at once harmless, agreeable, and invigorating. Most assuredly, it will soon dissipate the unpleasant feelings referred to, which, of course, is desirable, even if they were not likely to lead to something worse. The close of the Fall is usually accompanied by unhealthy fogs and violent atmospheric changes, and it is therefore a season when invigoration is particularly needed.

NOVELTY.
PRINCE OF WALES Walking Coat, cut by FAIRCHILD,
THE PRINCE of COAT CUTTERS. A perfect gem of the art.
Call at
CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

ASTOUNDING REPORTS.—
2000 CASES OF CONSUMPTION CURED.
Professor Trosseau, of the Children's Hospital Paris, reports that, in two thousand cases of Consumption, in which the formula for *Upham's Fresh Meat Cure* was used, it cured nearly every one. It allays the cough, heals the lungs, and gives a new lease of life. Sold $1 per bottle, or six for $5. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hinman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

WASTE OF OUR BODIES.—The waste of the different functions of our bodies by those of us who are frequently over-tasked, requires to be made up with nutritious food, and such stimulants as serve to aid nature in its recuperative effects. We can, with pleasure recommend Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" as *par excellence* to give health and strength. Sold by druggists.

TRY ONE.
A suit made from the NEW COLORED SCOTCH CHEVIOTS and IRISH FRIEZE, as they are gotten up at No. 824 Chesnut street, is far ahead of anything in that line in the country. Try one.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 614, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to stop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc. In addition to these all the other periodicals domestic and foreign, the daily papers published here, in New York, and other places, and the latest books can be found upon his counters. He deserves success, and will secure it.

PLEASE NOTICE.—We are receiving daily fresh instalments from our own work-rooms elegant goods made under our own supervision, and our assortment will be kept up notwithstanding our immense sales. We take a pride in having the *best* stock (both of men's and boys' clothing) *as well as the cheapest*.
Forty Cutters and seven hundred hands are still actively engaged to replenish our counters. A visit will verify this any day between the hours of 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
Our force of salesmen is large, so as to afford every facility to our customers whether looking or buying.
People who want to save buying Overcoats should see the
Heavy Chesterfields,
Heavy Chesterfields,
Heavy Chesterfields,
Others will prefer
Our Stylish Double-breasted Sacks,
Our Stylish Double-breasted Sacks,
Our Stylish Double-breasted Sacks.
☞ Lots of new goods receiving daily. We are determined to sell them all out, and have therefore marked the prices low.
☞ A large force of salesmen to give good attention to all, either looking or buying
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

SNEAFIE—BATES—November 4, by the Rev. William B. Wood, Mr. JOHN NEAFIE to Miss HANNAH M. BATES, both of Camden.

SMITH—MURTLAND.—On the evening of the 2d instant, by the Rev. Samuel Durborow, HOVENDON SMITH to MATILDA MURTLAND, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

BECHTEL.—On the 7th instant, SARAH, wife of Paul Bechtel, and daughter of the late John and Mary Becher.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 448 Broad street, Roxborough, on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment in Leverington Cemetery.

BIRD.—On Saturday morning, the 7th instant, at Vanuxe, N. Y., Mrs. MARY E., widow of the late Robert Montgomery Bird, M. D., and daughter of the late Rev. Philip F. Mayer, D. D.
Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Dr. Charles Schaffer, No. 1309 Arch street, on Tuesday, the 10th instant at 10 o'clock A. M.

EWALD.—On Saturday morning, the 7th instant, CHARLES J. EWALD, in the 57th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 423 N. Eighth street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 11th instant, at 1 o'clock.

KENNEDY.—On Sunday, the 8th instant, Mrs. ISABELLA, widow of the late John Kennedy, in the 87th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in Abington, on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at Jenkintown Station to meet the 10½ o'clock train.

TROUBAT.—At Rainey, near Paris, France, on the 19th of June, Mr. FRANCIS J. TROUBAT, in the 67th year of his age.
His funeral will take place on Tuesday morning next, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, No. 1034 Wallace street.

VOGELBACH.—At Reading, on the 6th instant, LUCY HOUSUM, aged 19 years and 5 months, wife of A. F. Vogelbach.
Funeral Tuesday afternoon, from her sister's residence, No. 314 S. Third street, Reading, Pa. Relatives and friends invited. Cars leave Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, at 7:30 and 8:15 A. M.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.
☞ This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

DRY GOODS.

H. STEEL & SON
Having made large purchases of Dress Goods at all the recent auction sales, at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. below cost of importation, are able to offer
A LARGE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS AT AS LOW PRICES AS ANY DRY GOODS HOUSE IN THE CITY.
BLACK SILKS OF THE BEST MAKES.
COLORED SILKS, CHOICE SHADES.
LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS, BEST MAKES.
SILK PLUSHES, CHOICE COLORS.
VELVETEENS.
A large assortment of all colors, from the lowest grade to the finest and richest made.
SHAWLS.
Bargains in Paisley Long and Square Shawls.
Bargains in Broche Long and Square Shawls.
Bargains in Lupin's Black Thibet Shawls.
Plaid Woollen Shawls of every variety.
Shoulder Shawls, 20 different styles, at low prices.
Misses' and Children's Shawls in great variety.
BLANKETS AND QUILTS.
A large assortment of the best makes of Blankets, in all sizes and qualities, at the lowest prices.
Marseilles, Honeycomb, and Lancaster Quilts.
Marseilles Cradle and Crib Quilts.
Heavy colored Counterpanes at low prices.
MUSLINS AND COTTON FLANNELS.
Fine yard-wide bleached Muslins at 12½c.
Yard-wide unbleached Muslins at 12½c.
Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslins at low prices.
ALL THE BEST MAKES OF CANTON FLANNELS FROM 18½ TO 50 CENTS.
Good Calicoes for Comfortables at 7c.
New styles Calicoes at 10c., 12½c, 15c.
"HOYLE'S" YARD-WIDE DOUBLE PURPLES at 31½c.
YARD-WIDE FRENCH CHINTZES at 25c., WORTH 50c.
Flannels, all colors; Table Linens, Napkins, Crashes, and House-furnishing Goods of all kinds.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES. 1t
NOS. 713 AND 715 N. TENTH STREET.

GRAND OPENING
OF
LYONS AND GERMAN MANTILLA VELVETS,
Purchased at TWENTY PER CENT. LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES, and offering at the same discount.
BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS,
In great variety, at prices that cannot be undersold.
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
A magnificent and extensive stock of
PARIS AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS,
In all popular and novel textures.
Prices guaranteed less than our competitors.
A SPLENDID DISPLAY OF SHAWLS
IN ALL GRADES,
Comprising Paisley, Chainlaine, Broche, Blanket, etc, etc., at
McELROY & CO.'S,
Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street,
10 28 w6mlmrp ABOVE MARKET.

DRY GOODS.

A REVOLUTION
IN THE
DRY GOODS TRADE
Has been caused by the inauguration of the
"FAIR VALUE FOR MONEY"
SYSTEM ADOPTED BY
THE "BEE-HIVE."
Old Stocks of dear-bought goods are reduced to
"One-Half their Former Prices,"
AND ARE STILL
"TOO DEAR BY HALF."
THE "BEE-HIVE" DOES NOT REQUIRE TO REDUCE THEIR PRICES. THEIR STOCK
All New, Bought at the Bottom of the Market, and Sold at Fair Profits,
Outranks the supposititious bargains falsomely promised by
"Grand Sales" and "Important Notices."
THE "BEE-HIVE" is now offering BONA FIDE BARGAINS IN ALL THEIR DEPARTMENTS—no catchpenny trifles to mislead, but a pure and unequivocal moderation in prices; in other words,
"FAIR VALUE FOR MONEY"
Will be found to pervade all the stock.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
THE "BEE-HIVE,"
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
11 6 fmw PHILADELPHIA.

BLANKET
AND
FLANNEL ESTABLISHMENT.
NEW FALL GOODS.
All descriptions of the best makes UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS, as
ROGERS' ENGLISH PATENT.
REAL WELSH AND SAXONY,
BALLARDVALE AND DOMET,
SHAKER, BOTH WHITE AND RED,
PLAID AND PRINTED OPERA,
GILBERT'S OPERA, all colors.
Domestic, White, Red and Grey Heaviest English and American
CANTON FLANNELS.
ALSO,
SUPERIOR QUALITY BLANKETS
All-Wool and Extra widths, for best family use.
MEDIUM BLANKETS,
For Hotels, and Public Institutions.
CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
10 21 wfm16trp PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
SEVERAL CHEAP LOTS
OF
TOWELS,
TOWELINGS BY THE YARD,
TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
The largest stock of LINEN GOODS in the City. 9 30 wfm3

TO PROPRIETORS OF
HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES
AND
SHIPPING.
We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.
All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

WINTER CLOAKINGS
IN
French Velvet Cloths,
Astrachan Cloths,
Heavy Beaver Cloths.
THE ABOVE IN ALL COLORS.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
8 26 rp PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION! REDUCTION!
E. R. LEE,
No. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
WOULD INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION
TO HIS STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS
Closing Out at Reduced Prices,
IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR HOLIDAY GOODS.
FRENCH REP POPLINS, ELEGANT QUALITY, 75c. and 88c., reduced.
FRENCH STRIPE POPLINS, 38 and 45 cents; cost over 60.
BLACK GROUND GOLD STRIPE POPLINS, 38 and 45 cents, cost 60.
DOUBLE WIDTH BLACK GROUND GOLD STRIPE HEAVY POPLINS, reduced.
Black Silks! Black Silks!
Black Silks! Black Silks!
MEDIUM BLACK SILKS FOR SUITS, $1·75.
BLACK SILKS, $2·00 to $2·50.
HEAVY BLACK SILKS, $2·75 to $3·50.
SUPERB BLACK SILKS, $4·00 to $5·50.
The above Black Silks have been purchased since the recent great decline in goods, and will be found the CHEAPEST OFFERED for years.
Velveteens! Velveteens!
MEDIUM AND HEAVY BLACKS,
HANDSOME BROWN,
LIGHT BLUE, PURPLE VELVETEENS, ETC.
DEMONSTRATION IN VELVETEENS.
Kid Gloves! Kid Gloves!
SPECIALTY IN KID GLOVES.
Elegant Shades Real Kid at $1·10.
700 dozen Party Colors, Super Kid, $1·25.
HANDSOME OPERA FANS.
Ladies' Hosiery, all grades, cheap.
Men's Half Hose, 25 and 31 cents, and job Men's Underwear and Ladies' Underwear.
LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS.
Ponson's Black Velvets, Reduced.
Medium Velvets, Reduced.
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.—3·00 dozen New Styles.
Striped Collars and Cuffs. Great Bargains.
E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
11 7 2t PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS,
From Late Importations, at Low Prices.
Owing to the decline in Gold, and the immense losses submitted to by importers in the AUCTION ROOMS,
We are prepared to exhibit an attractive stock of
NEW AND DESIRABLE
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
From recent arrivals, at rates to compete with any House in the city.
As we occupy a cheap location, and are under corresponding expenses, we are determined to retain our large and increasing trade by low prices.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452 AND 454 N. SECOND STREET.
JUST OPENED,
TWO THOUSAND YARDS PARIS VELOURS in choice colors, which will be sold at less than usual prices.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
11 7 3t ABOVE WILLOW.
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.
1,000 YARDS DOUBLE FOLD HEAVY PLAID POPLINS, at 50 cents.
A LARGE STOCK OF DESIRABLE STYLES, at 25, 28, 30, 37½, 44 and 50 cents.
POPLIN ALPACAS of all the shades and qualities at 37½, 44 and 50 cents.
Our stock of DRESS GOODS now comprises the best bargains we ever offered
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET.
11 7 3t ABOVE WILLOW.
RICH BLACK SILKS.
GROS GRAINS, $2·00,
GROS GRAINS, $2·15,
GROS GRAINS, $2·25,
GROS GRAINS, $2·50.
With a full line of superior grades at less than usual prices.
CURWEN STODDART & BRO.,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
11 7 3t ABOVE WILLOW.
HAMRICK & COLE,
WHITE MARBLE BUILDING,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,
Invite inspection of one of the largest and best assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
CLOAKING VELVETS,
SHAWLS, and
GENERAL DRY GOODS,
To be found in this city, in a stock comprising
GOODS FOR EVERY WANT,
And it is needless to particularize. To our patrons and the public, we would simply state that our purchases during the past few days of
UNPARALLELED DEPRESSION
In Importing and Jobbing Circles fit us
TO ANNOUNCE REDUCTIONS
OF FROM TWENTY TO FORTY PER CENT.
On the earlier prices of the season.
HAMRICK & COLE,
11 7 sm2t No. 45 N. EIGHTH Street.
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Invites attention to his stock of
Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.
Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS and FANCY GOODS.
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and repaired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 30 2mrp

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
WISH TO KEEP IN VIEW OF THE PUBLIC THE FACT THAT THEY ARE CONSTANTLY OFFERING A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF
NEW GOODS,
Comprising some very desirable makes, which can be found in no other Philadelphia House, all of which are offered at the
LOWEST PRICES
OF THE DAY.
They call especial attention at this time to a very large stock of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
WHICH IT IS BELIEVED EMBRACES EVERY DESIRABLE STYLE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS AND PRESENTS AN ASSORTMENT
UNSURPASSED IN THE COUNTRY.
SILKS, CLOTHS,
DRESS GOODS, CLOAKINGS,
LINEN GOODS, VELVETEENS,
HOSIERY, SHAWLS, BLANKETS.
ALL THE ABOVE IN GREAT VARIETY, AND COMPARISON OF PRICES SOLICITED WITH ANY COMPETITOR.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,
CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
11 7 sm PHILADELPHIA.

GRAND SALE OF DRY GOODS
BY
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.
SALES TO COMMENCE NOVEMBER 2, COMPRISING
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKING CLOTHS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, LINENS AND WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, MOURNING GOODS, ETC.
Owing to the wide reputation of their House, it is needless to detail the character of their stock. H., C. & Co. would merely state that their importations of the present season,
WHICH MUST BE SOLD
PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL TO THEIR
NEW MARBLE BUILDING, CHESNUT Street, above Broad,
Have never been surpassed in Philadelphia, containing an ENDLESS VARIETY of texture in Medium Priced Goods, as well as the
CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
H., C. & Co. would advise all desirous of obtaining
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS
To lose no time before inspecting their stock, feeling assured that the
UNPARALLELED PRICES
At which the entire stock will be disposed of must insure
RAPID SALES.
HAMRICK & COLE,
WHITE MARBLE BUILDING, No. 45 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9,
CLOAKING VELVETS,
At $10·50 and $12·00 per yard, WARRANTED PURE SILK.
SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE GOLD EDGED LYONS CLOAKING VELVET, C. PONSON, MANUFACTURER.
11 7 4t HAMRICK & COLE, No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.

SPECIAL.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
Especially Adapted to this Season,
Representing the most extensive and varied assortment in this market, at the extremely low prices incident to the great shrinkage of values
During the Period of their Utmost Depression.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

1868.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY
Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz.:—
An Attractive Stock.
A Splendid Assortment.
Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.
SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO
Paisley Shawls.
Broche Shawls.
Silks and Dress Goods.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cloths and Cassimeres.
LINENS, QUILTS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ETC.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN BURNS',
No. 247 S. ELEVENTH STREET,
ABOVE SPRUCE.
FALL IN GOLD! FALL IN PRICES!
GOODS AS LOW AS THEY WERE IN 1862.
Will open this morning, direct from New York, the cheapest stock of Linen and House-furnishing Dry Goods to be found in the city.
500 dozen Watson & Armstrong's Fine Damask Napkins, $1·40 per dozen, warranted the cheapest Napkins in the country.
1¼ yards wide heavy Loom Damask Table Linen, 50c.
2 yards wide Watson & Armstrong's Fine Table Damask, 87½c.
2 yards wide Watson & Armstrong's Extra Fine Damask, $1·00.
1¼ yards wide heavy Pillow Case Linen, 50c.
200 dozen All-linen Towels, from 10c. to $1·50.
Heavy Twilled All-Linen Crash Towelling, 12½c.
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.
All-wool Flannels, 25, 31, 37½, and 45c.
Yard wide Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels, 50c.
Canton Flannels in every grade, from 12½ to 50c.
All-wool Blankets, 2¼ yards long, $3·00.
All-wool Blankets, 2½ yards long $4·50.
Best $5 All-wool Blankets in the city.
COTTON AND WOOLLEN HOSIERY.
Gents' heavy All-wool Shirts, $1·25.
Cartwright & Warner's celebrated English Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Ladies' extra heavy Merino Vests $1·00.
Ladies' regular-made English Merino Vests, $1·25.
Boys' and Misses' Merino Vests, 37½c.
Ladies' genuine Balbriggan Hose, all sizes, 87½c. (Silk Embroidered.)
Ladies' heavy Iron Frame Hose, 45c.
Heavy regular-made Half Hose, 25c.
Gents' English super stout Half Hose, best imported, 37½c.
11 7 sm2t JOHN BURNS, No. 247 S. ELEVENTH St., above Spruce.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
We have now in store a very large and varied assortment of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
By calling on us you can not only see all the styles in vogue, but be supplied in quantities to suit at the lowest wholesale rates.
Comparison of stock and prices with any wholesale house solicited.
Samples sent by mail when desired
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL EMPORIUM,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 24 6m PHILADELPHIA.

The Late Swiss Floods—Ascents of the Matterhorn.

October 19, 1868.—Having myself witnessed some of the most disastrous effects of the great storm, and the accompanying inundations, which took place in the middle of last August in Switzerland, and having been flooded up by the deluge for some days at Saas, I think the following notes of scenes and incidents which came under my observation may prove interesting to your readers, in sequence to the recent communication of Professor Airy. I was higher up than the Astronomer Royal, and was in some peril, not to speak of personal privations. Could I but have got down to Visp, I should have thought myself out of all danger and free from all perplexity. But, unluckily, I was at Saas, shut up for some days in an old house, which became a stone ark, with sundry kinds of queer animals, but, unhappily, no dove. For several days a warm, and sometimes hot, south wind had been blowing up from the Italian side of Monte Rosa, and covering the mountains with black clouds. It was, therefore, useless to think of attempting to cross over into Italy by the Monte Moro pass in such cloudy and dismal weather. The little rough hotel at the Mattmarh See, situated about three hours' walk higher up the valley, is the last stopping place before crossing the Moro, and there I had slept one night, rising at four o'clock; but finding thick darkness still prevalent, I at once returned to Saas, preferring to await brighter weather there. Retiring early to my bed-room, which faced the south, I sought sleep, without the remotest suspicion of what was brewing in the skies, although the oppressive heat and lowering mists might have forewarned me.

It was about 3 o'clock in the morning when I was awoke by a tremendous storm of rain and thunder and lightning. Such lightning, thunder, and rain only come down on Alpine heights and in valleys. No words can fully describe this storm; but its results may be described to some extent. My bed-room windows were all fronting the fury of the tempest, and one of the heavy exterior wooden shutters were speedily loosened. Smashed glass and dislocated windows at once allowed the rain to pour in like a sheet of water. In a few minutes the floor was flooded, the ceiling above poured down little streams, and before long my bed was a pool of water. The lightning seemed to play around me in vivid forks, the thunder nearly deafened me, and the furious wind raged round my poor chamber like an unchained maniac. I lay in bed as patiently as I could till the day broke, and then I dressed and descended, half wet, wholly chilled, and not a little discomfited.

No sooner had I reached the *salle à manger* than I saw, at a glance, that a deluge of water had fallen in the few hours of darkness during which the storm raged. The previously narrow, rapidly-rushing mountain stream was now a terrible, broad, and foaming river—a river in high and furious flood. Stepping out on to the little balcony, it was manifest that the unhappily located house was now simply an island. Right and left, high up and low down, all was flooded. Fields, divisions, walls, paths, were all nearly, and would soon be quite, obliterated. Down dashed the mad waters in irresistible force; and looking at the lowest windows of the house, I saw the flood had nearly risen to their sills. It was a question merely of time—of a few hours probably—whether the lower story would not be entirely under water. In about two hours such was the actual state of things. The passage, the drinking-room, the cellars, the kitchen, were all inundated. Up came Catherine with her kitchen ware, up came the white-capped cook, up came one dull old landlord, and up came Father Imseng in deep sorrow and damp vestments. All these established themselves in various corners—some on the landing outside the *salle*, and some inside of it. Dread or uneasiness was depicted on every countenance, and increasingly as the morning passed on, for the flood continually augmented. The waters rose higher and higher, and by midday it was doubtful whether even the *salle à manger* itself would escape the all-threatening waters. I looked out at the corner of the house most exposed to the full descending impact of the waters, and discovered that the stone at the angle was partly broken, and that other stones were very likely to be loosened in time.

Two huge rough wooden benches stood before the inn-door. Long ago had their seats been under water, and would the benches themselves stand against the flowing enemy? We could see the upper rails only; but before long these were submerged. Crash! crash! and down went one great bench. Soon after, crash! crash! and away went the other great bench. Huge stones were also dislodged, and went down with, and in part arrested, the rapid descent of the shattered benches. Seeing this, a young man, son of the dull old landlord, devised and skilfully accomplished the rescue of one of the two benches. Binding a strong rope round his middle, he plunged into the river; his father and two other men holding the rope on the top of a wall. Father Imseng looked on in doubt and in dirt; all the people of the house appeared and encouraged the young man. Strong as he was, the waters once hurried him down, and he had to be hauled out, half-drowned. Again he entered; and now, by great efforts, he attached the rope to the arrested bench, and it was moored to a rock.

Huge logs and frame-pieces of pine now dashed past us in quick succession. What could these be? Alas! they were parts of two châlets or huts, carried away piecemeal before our eyes. Now and then a door-jam, or part of a window-frame stood up edge-ways out of the waters, and then we understood the ruin that the floods were inflicting. As to fodder, parts of outhouses, cattle-sheds and the like, the river made playthings of them all. All! Poor peasants of Saas! Who can tell how badly the floods dealt with you on that fatal day?

The roaring of the flood, continuing, as it did, all day, exercised a saddening effect. Add to this the loud clashing of great rocks and stones against each other, and the long unabated rise of the waters, and any one may imagine the depressing thoughts which weighed upon me. These were only alleviated by occasional odd incidents. One such was the terror of a French lady staying at the house, and her expressions of alarm. "Oh!" said she, "not one of us will escape! The house is crumbling down, and my poor boy will never see his mother again! Besides all, sir, they cannot cook any dinner to-day, and the cellar is under water. No wine, sir; no meat! Ah, sir, this is a dreadful death to die! We shall be starved, and we shall be drowned! Ah, poor Henri! O my poor orphan boy!"

Happily, however, the waters did sensibly abate about four or five o'clock. The front wall was a kind of hydrometer. The window-sills were the strongest divisions, and I could see that the lower stones would slowly reappear. Very slow, and very long and anxiously awaited, was their first faint reappearance. When at length they did emerge from the muddy billows, hope emerged with them, and we felt that, although we might still be prisoners, we should not be drowned. So deep, however, was the dread, and so strong the terror inspired by the deluge, that a whole party, consisting of the French lady before mentioned and four other friends, all of whom had been gay and jocose the day before, determined not to sleep in the house another night. How could they get out? They were water-bound—water-prisoners. Father Imseng was called to their council, and assured them the house would now stand. They entreated him to provide them with a boat or any means of exit. But there was no other open inn—no attainable house near this inn. The only resource at the Father's command was the little relinquished "Monto Rosa" inn at the rise of the hill. How could the French people get out and enter it? One exit only was conceivable and practicable. An attic window of our hotel, the Monte Moro, abutted on the said hill. All who could get up to this attic window, and out of it, might easily descend upon the wet grass of the hill behind. This resource was hailed with acclamation—only, how could the window be reached? Presently, there appeared a man who carried a short ladder. This was applied so ingeniously that every French man and woman could mount it, and get upon the grass outside. To see them successively mounting and descending was worth all the terrors and sufferings of the day.

Next morning, they re-entered the inn by the same method, and at night made a similar exit. One gentleman only was bold enough to dare the dangers of the hotel at night, and he kept me company for two or three evenings. This young Frenchman and I had the whole upper rooms to ourselves, and my young companion endeavored to edify me during the hours we were together by assuring me that he did not believe in a God, or a devil, or the Bible. It was quite true, he said, that he called himself a Catholic, because he was not a Protestant; but as to religion, it was certainly all priestcraft. Pleasant and profitable company this in a deserted house, surrounded by the eddying and roaring waters! One evening I ventured to remark that if I were in the slightest degree disposed to doubt of a God and a Bible, I felt more than ever convinced that there was a devil.

In a day or two we got out of the inn door by means of fir-trees and poles laid in continuous lengths. None but an eye-witness could credit the havoc and ruin displayed all around. The village itself was a wilderness of mud and stones, much like the bottom of a drained lake. The floor of the church was covered with the finest silt and sand, which had been carried in by the doors. To detail how many wooden bridges had been broken up, how many trees had been rooted up, and how many logs and poles were confusedly huddled together, would be in vain. In brief, all communication was interrupted. We were cut off from men, and could only dream of climbing mountains. One little incident amused us. There lay beneath our window, before the flood, some large wooden ninepins and a huge wooden bowl. Of the ninepins none were recovered, but the great bowl was found amongst blocks and rocks about twelve miles down the valley, near Stahlden.

Finding it almost impracticable to reach Visp, and that in all probability I should have to go over the mountain from Stahlden to Tourtemagne, I resolved to cross the Moro to Macugnaga. Usually the walk from Saas to the Mattmarh See inn takes three hours; but now we had to climb over rocks and pursue a tortuous course, so that four hours were necessary, and on arriving at the so-called See I was surprised to find it quite dry. It fact it had all run down under and by the side of the Allalein glacier—a phenomenon not before observed. Doubtless the great flood had forcibly drained it off.

At the little inn, where I had counted on laying in provisions for the Moro Pass, there was no food. Even the bread was eaten up, and only one bottle of horrible *ordinaire* could be obtained for self and guide. Over the Morothen, foodless, to Macugnaga—this was the inevitable order of the day; and along, famishing walk I found it to be. At Macugnaga I heard of—and witnessed the results of—the fearful storm. In going to the Belvedere on the glacier the usual path was quite obliterated, and I had to mount over boulders and rocks. A deep, dry channel, or rather ravine, was manifest at the termination of the glacier, and told unmistakably of a sweeping water-flow. But the most remarkable sight I saw was that of a number of pine-logs, and apparently planks, lying lengthways in amongst the stones, so singularly jammed in that they appeared to be almost interstratified with the loosely agglomerated boulders, and suggested forcibly the idea of a future geological stratum containing layers of fossil wood. Altogether, the denuding and relaying power of the water in all these desolated valleys was geologically suggestive, and instructive in a high degree.

In walking down the beautiful Val Anzasca to Ponte Grande, I beheld the most melancholy proofs of the ravages of the late floods; and in some places I had to make deviations by no means easy or pleasant. But it was at the gold-mining works of Pesterana that I witnessed the most costly damage. The washing floors of the mining works were thoroughly desolated; and an old Cornish captain, there resident, pointed out to me with deep sorrow the course of the waters and the ruin of the works.

I should not like to state from mere recollection the monetary amount of the damage done in this deep valley by the inundation; but, from my own observation, I am sure it must have been very great. No one recollected such a terrific downrush in any former storm. The Cornish captain described the noise of the resistless waters as equal to that of "a thousand thunders."

When, on completing my tour round Monte Rosa, I crossed the Theodule glacier and looked up at the Matterhorn in its unclouded glory, it might almost have been doubted if that unequalled obelisk could have felt the effect of the late tempest. Soaring high up into the sky, it seemed as calm as a mighty natural sphinx. Only its riddle has now been solved, and climbers have found the safe way up to its head and down its shoulders. At that very time three Englishmen were upon it, and near the beginning of the final *arrête*. I should not have discerned them, but the Baron P—— discovered them, and, opening his hunter's telescope, held it aright for me until I found the three little black moving specks in the field of the glass. The Baron's eagle-eye, trained long in chamois-hunting, saw the climbers without the aid of the glass; but none of the rest of our party could trace the adventurers without the telescope.

The next day I conversed, at Zermatt, with one of the three mountaineers. He told me that he found the last part of the ascent more difficult then anything he had before done or then expected; and from a subsequent study of the gable roof-like termination of the great mountain, while I stood at its base, I could well imagine the nature of the final difficulty.

From Herr Seiler, now the landlord of the two hotels at Zermatt, I learned that, in all, seven ascents of the Matterhorn had been made this very fine summer. It can be ascended from the Italian or the Swiss side, and a strong controversy and rivalry exist as to these respective routes. It is not easy to acquiesce in the opinion of the Zermatt guides that the route is preferable from their side. Probably, the best course is that which Dr. Tyndall, I believe, adopted, viz., to ascend by the Italian, and to descend by the Zermatt side. I was informed that there are huts now on both sides, erected for the lodgment of climbers during their first night. From Zermatt I beheld the light shown by the before-named party at night, and it shone down on Zermatt like a low-placed, brilliant star. The Italian hut is, I believe, higher up on the mountain than the Swiss, though both are undistinguishable from below.

Three of the Zermatt guides especially dedicate themselves to mounting the Matterhorn. Great, strong fellows are they, and high is their price, viz., 100 francs for each guide. 20 francs is their fee to the hut or *cabane*, and back; and I fancy that this latter expedition will become a favorite one to moderate climbers. From all I could ascertain, no climbers ever stay long on the summit even when they have attained it. The mountaineer before alluded to assured me the cold was so intense that he could not remain much more than ten minutes on the top. A cold north wind (the most favorable wind for clear weather being a north wind) very frequently sweeps this summit, and, indeed, the summits also of the neighboring mountains; and no man but an Esquimaux in native dress could stand long in such a wind on such a height. However, the view is not the chief object of mastering the Matterhorn.

One cause of fear naturally suggests itself while thinking of the ascent. As it is new an achievement which has passed out of the category of impossibles, it may too rapidly pass into that of the easily practicables. The latter it can never be. It seems, from all that is testified by the successful climbers, to be, in the final ascent at least, very arduous and rather dangerous. It can only be safely done in fine weather, and by men in good training. The frequency with which it may be done under such favorable conditions is apt to mislead the inexperienced. Hence it is to be feared that more accidents may happen on this majestic mountain of melancholy notoriety. While the attempt is made only by experienced mountaineers and good rock-mounters, all may go well; but if a number of novices or incapables make fools of themselves on the Matterhorn, there will be more than two or three graves, bearing the inscription of "Killed on the Matterhorn," in the little church-yard at Zermatt.—*London Athenæum.*

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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market Street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent.
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York 3 3

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON R. R. Steamboat Line.—The steamboat LEWIS PARKER leaves ARCH street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf		Leaves South Trenton.	
Saturday, Nov. 7, don't go		Saturday, Nov. 7, 9	A.M
Monday, " 9, 7½	A.M	Monday, " 9, 11	A.M
Tuesday, " 10, 8	A.M	Tuesday, " 27, 12	M.
Wed'day, " 11, 8½	A.M	Wed'day, " 11, 12½	P.M
Thursday " 12 9	A.M	Thursday, " 12, 1	P.M
Friday, " 13, 10	A.M	Friday, " 13, 2	P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, AND ROOK.—Fare, 10 cents. Excursion tickets, 15 cents.

The steamer ARIEL leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 8 45 A. M., and returning leaves Wilmington at 2 P. M. Excursion tickets, 15 cents. The steamer C. S. SELTON leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 3 P. M. Fare, 10 cents. 10 1 2w 4

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND SILVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 9 45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12 30 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS,
4 23 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 5 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 6 11 tf

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch & Swift-Sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 12 No. 122 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The splendid steamer WILMOT leaves Chesnut Street wharf at 8½ A. M., and 2 P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Leaving Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Fare, 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 10 10 3 tf

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 3 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY HAVING BEEN granted to the subscribers upon the Estate of JOSEPH B. MITCHELL, (late of Philadelphia), deceased, all persons indebted to same will make payment, and those having claims present them to

JOSEPH S. MITCHELL, } Executors,
10 17 6t* JACOB D. MITCHELL, } Mechanics' B'k

IMPROVED BALTIMORE

FIRE-PLACE HEATER,

WITH

Illuminating Doors and Windows,

AND

Magazine of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 hours.

The most cheerful and perfect Heater in use.

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

J. S. CLARK,
No. 1008 MARKET STREET,
10 14 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8, 1868.

Permit me to congratulate your many thousand readers on the recent glorious triumph of the Republican party, and on the triumphant election of Grant and Colfax. My congratulations also extend to the whole nation on this magnificent achievement of true loyalty. It brings gladness and joy to the patriotic heart everywhere.

Poor little, deluded Maryland, speaking of her as a Commonwealth, is still wedded to her idol of Democracy and treason. She has cast her electoral vote for the party and the men who were, and still are, I regret to say, in affiliation with treason and rebellion. Well, so be it. This, in my opinion, was a mistake which may yet find repentance. There is one consolation, however. The Republicans have done, all things considered, well. They have increased their vote about fifteen thousand over previous elections, and are in a fair way to augment it until our State is thoroughly redeemed.

Two years hence, if not sooner, we will be right side up and in line with the Grant column. Democracy, which is but the nucleus around which treason and traitors, Rebels and enemies of the Union, centre, is doomed. It has had its day, and must sink into deserved oblivion, sure as there is a sun in the heavens. Permit me, therefore, to predict that in less than two years from to-day our State will be, as she was, in the official control of her loyal citizens—the Republican party.

The rejoicing among our partisan friends here over the election of Grant and Colfax has been enthusiastic. Yesterday afternoon and last evening they fired a salute of two hundred guns, which made the very heavens echo. Every report as it reverberated proclaimed a joyous event to those who were and are true to the Union cause, saying in thunder tones—"Let us have Peace!"

Some of the more stubborn and foolish Democrats pretend to console themselves by saying that Grant will, like their friend Andrew Johnson, turn traitor to his party and desert it as he has done. This is poor consolation; for were he to do so they would also be the sufferers, as our whole nation has suffered from the treachery of that deceptive individual. I have no fears of apostacy upon the part of our Great Captain. If, however, he should unfortunately prove unfaithful, the great progressive party of republicanism in its onward march would sweep him down as it has the traitor Andrew Johnson. The new era of civil liberty, of human freedom, cannot be overshadowed or hindered in its destiny by any single individual. Democracy, hypocrisy, treason, traitors, and all else of adverse principles, must bow and give way before its power. There need be no fears or apprehensions of General Grant. He has been tried in the fiery furnace, amid the roar of battle, and found true. It is but just to say that very many Democrats here are honest enough to say they are satisfied with the result, and hope all things will work together for good. They are willing to take the President elect for what he is, and trust him as a true Republican. If the Southern people are wise they will cease their foolish opposition, confess their weakness, abandon obsolete ideas of played-out chivalry, turn to practical concerns, and make the best of what is within their reach. Better they should yield gracefully than be compelled to submission. Let us hear no more of their "Ku Klux Klans," their knight-errantry, and pitiful sentimentality, which engender weakness, poverty, mendicancy, and splendid misery. In plain language, they must go to work and become practical.

Excepting some of the subordinate offices in our Custom House and Post Office departments, as well as in the United States Judiciary, there will, in all probability, be a pretty general sweep when General Grant comes to make his appointments. All the heads—collector, postmaster, surveyor, naval officer, marshal, United States district-attorney, surveyors, etc., omitting one or two—were out-and-out Seymour and Blair men, whilst the others were neutral and afraid of their shadows. There were attempts at suborning sentiment which cannot be forgotten.

Amongst leading Republicans spoken of as likely to obtain positions under the new administration may be named Hon. John L. Thomas, Judge Bond, R. Stockett Matthews, James M. Clayton, General Dennison, Edington Fulton, John McFarrigal, Hon. Judge Goldsborough, Hon. John A. J. Creswell, Hon. George C. Maund, James Dowse, John Lee Chapman, Major Hancock, General Richardson, Mr. Marine, Robert Lyon Rogers, Mr. Stockbridge, etc. These, of course, are named in connection with the higher positions.

There is great anxiety here to give a grand ovation to General Grant if an opportunity is offered.

The Republicans of our city and State have now determined to bring Baltimore and old Maryland into line. They have a debt to pay Governor Swann and the Democracy for turning both city and State over to disloyalty, which must be discharged. This good work is already commenced, and promises consummation at no distant day.

PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY.—Advices have been received in England of severe persecutions inflicted upon a Christian settlement at Mardin, near Diarbeker, in Turkey. This colony was some time ago organized as a distinct community, and received separate tax lists. In 1864 a new and illegal assessment, more than doubling the taxes, was ordered to be made by the local authorities. These proceedings, after an appeal to the Sultan, were set aside; but, notwithstanding the disapproval of their superiors at Constantinople, the magistrates of Mardin resolved to collect the tax, and seized seven of the principal Christians, who were sent to the camp of the Turkish soldiers and compelled to perform the most odious kinds of servile labor, being at the same time beaten by their guards. The sufferers were then driven through the streets and beaten until they had made application to money-lenders for the amount of the tax, for which an exorbitant interest had to be paid.

PEBBS FOR LIFE—The witty, brilliant, and, we will add, oftentimes very practical, Bernal-Osborne, has recently broached in Nottingham an idea which is becoming more popular among the democratic masses every day. Speaking of Lord Napier of Magdala, he expressed a wish that he had been made a peer for life, because he thought the time had come "when they ought not to see the House of Lords filled with hereditary peers, whose sons may not be fit to sit in the Senate of this country." What an advance this is. But a few years ago, when Baron Parks was raised to the House of Peers, as Lord Wensleydale, his life peerage was declared unconstitutional, and in deference to the agitation of the other peers it was changed to a hereditary peerage; but this made no difference as he was childless. Still the principle of hereditary peerage was established. It cannot last much longer. It will be the next of "our honored institutions" to go after the Established Church.

—Lard oil was first made at Lexington, Ky., in 1832.

—The Soap Club is a Democratic institution at New Orleans.

—The republic of Hayti has now four Presidents in the field.

—There are 1678 billiard-rooms in New York city and Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co.
BANKERS PHILA'A N. YORK

Dealers in all Government Securities.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
For Sale on London, Frankfort, Paris, Etc.

We issue Letters of credit on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,

AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELLERS' USE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Having now direct private communications by wire between our New York and Philadelphia Offices, we are constantly in receipt of all quotations from New York, and are prepared to execute all orders with promptness in STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

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DE HAVEN & BRO.
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
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GOLD BOUGHT.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
AGENTS FOR
The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
AND
Central Pacific Railroad Co.

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,
No. 48 South THIRD Street,
Stock and Gold Brokers.
QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.
B. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN M. DAVIS.

FINANCIAL.

EXCELLENT SECURITY.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY YEAR SIX PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These Bonds are the duly authorized and accredited obligations of one of the most responsible Corporations of the American Continent, and are secured by an absolute first lien upon the valuable grants, franchises, railroad equipment, business, etc., of the BEST PORTION of the

Great National Pacific Railroad Line,

Extending eastwardly from the navigable waters of the Pacific Coast to the lines now rapidly building from the Eastern States.

They bear Six per cent. interest per annum, in gold. AND BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE EXPRESSLY MADE "PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN."

The semi-annual Coupons are payable July 1st and January 1st, in New York city.

The purchaser is charged the accrued interest from the date of the last paid coupon, AT THE CURRENCY RATE ONLY.

This issue of Bonds constitutes one of the LARGEST AND MOST POPULAR CORPORATE LOANS of the country, and therefore will be constantly dealt in.

The greater portion of the loan is now in the hands of steady investors; and it is probable that before many months, when the Road is completed and the Loan closed, THE BONDS WILL BE EAGERLY SOUGHT FOR AT THE HIGHEST RATES.

They are issued ONLY AS THE WORK PROGRESSES, and to the same extent only as the U. S Subsidy Bonds granted by the Government to the Pacific Railroad Companies.

Nearly FIVE HUNDRED MILES of the road are now built, and the grading is well advanced on two hundred and fifty miles additional.

The THROUGH LINE ACROSS THE CONTINENT will be completed by the middle of next year, when the Overland travel will be very large.

The local business alone, upon the completed portion, is so heavy, and so advantageous, that the gross earnings average MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A MILLION IN GOLD PER MONTH, of which 35 per cent. only is required for operating expenses.

The net profit upon the Company's business on the completed portion is about double the amount of annual interest liabilities to be assumed thereupon, and will yield A SURPLUS OF NEARLY A MILLION IN GOLD after expenses and interest are paid—even if the through connection were not made.

The best lands, the richest mines, together with the largest settlements and nearest markets, lie along this portion of the Pacific Railroad, and the FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF BUSINESS thereon will be proportionally great.

From these considerations it is submitted that the

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS,

Secured by a First Mortgage upon so productive a property, are among the most promising and reliable securities now offered. No better Bonds can be made.

A portion of the remainder of this Loan is now offered to investors at

103 per cent. and Accrued Interest, in Currency.

The Bonds are of $1000 each.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time; but all orders actually *in transitu* at the time of any such advance will be filled at present price. At this time they pay more than

Eight Per Cent. upon the Investment,

And have, from NATIONAL AND STATE LAWS, GUARANTEES PECULIAR TO THEMSELVES,

We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from FIVE TO TEN PER CENT. PROFIT and keep the principal or their investments equally secure.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the Organization, Progress, Business and Prospects of the Enterprise, furnished on application. Bonds sent by return Express at our cost.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY BANKS AND BANKERS, AGENTS FOR THE LOAN, THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND EUROPE, AND BY

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

All Descriptions of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT, SOLD, or EXCHANGED, at our Office and by Mail and Telegraph, at MARKET RATES.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, and others, received and favorable arrangements made for desirable accounts.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, and
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 5 NASSAU Street,
NEW YORK.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1868.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in this city, at the Judiciary square Warehouse, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of HOSPITAL BEDDING and CLOTHING, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the Army, viz.:—

10,000 Grey Blankets.
10,000 Bed Sacks.
20,000 Pillow Ticks.
20,000 pairs Woollen Socks.
15,000 Gowns.
15,000 Slippers.

The above articles will be sold in lots, to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Government Funds.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.

If goods are not all sold on the day advertised, the sale will be continued daily.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
10 26 14t Asst. Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 108 JONES' Alley

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 76 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

FINANCIAL.

ONE OF THE
BEST INVESTMENTS.
THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD CO.
900 Miles Completed.

A limited amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company are offered to the Public, as one of the safest and most profitable investments.

1. They are a first mortgage upon the longest and most important railroad in the country.

2. By law they can be issued to the Company only as the road is completed, so that they always represent a real value.

3. Their amount is limited by act of Congress to Fifty Million Dollars on the entire Pacific line, or an average of less than $30,000 per mile.

4. Hon. E. D. Morgan, of the United States Senate, and Hon. Oakes Ames, of the United States House of Representatives, are the trustees for the bondholders, to see that all their interests are protected.

5. Five Government Directors, appointed by the President of the United States, are responsible to the country for the management of its affairs.

6. Three United States Commissioners must certify that the road is well built and equipped, and in all respects a first-class railway, before any bonds can be issued upon it.

7. The United States Government lends the Company its own bonds to the same amount that the Company issues, for which it takes a second mortgage as security.

8. As additional aid, it makes an absolute donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, lying upon each side of the road.

9. The Bonds pay SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and the principal is also payable in gold.

10. The earnings from the local or way business were over FOUR MILLION DOLLARS last year, which, after paying operating expenses, was much more than sufficient to pay the interest. These earnings will be vastly increased on the completion of the entire line in 1869.

11. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years *six per cent. per annum in gold*, now equal to between eight and nine per cent. in currency. *The principal is then payable in gold.* If a bond, with such guarantees, were issued by the Government, its market price would not be less than from twenty to twenty-five per cent. premium. As these bonds are issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Government prices. No other corporate bonds are made so secure.

12. The issue will soon be exhausted. The sales have sometimes been half a million a day, and nearly twenty millions have already been sold. About ten millions more may be offered. It is not improbable that at some time not far distant all the remainder of the bonds the Company can issue will be taken by some combination of capitalists and withdrawn from the market, except at a large advance. The long time, the high gold interest, and the perfect security, must make these bonds very valuable for export.

All the predictions which the officers of this Company have made in relation to the progress and business success of their enterprise, or the value and advance in the price of their securities, have been more than confirmed, and they therefore suggest that parties who desire to invest in their bonds *will find it to their advantage to do so at once.*

The price for the present is 90 and accrued interest at six per cent. from July 1, 1868, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street.
W. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 S. THIRD Street.
AND IN NEW YORK
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCT. 1, containing a report of the Progress of the Work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the Bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
November 1, 1868. [5 1 fmwtf] New York.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.
DIRECTORS
N. B. Browne, J. Gillingham Fell, Alex. Henry,
C. H. Clarke, C. Macalester, S. A. Caldwell,
John Wesn, E. W. Clark, Geo. F. Tyler.
OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B. BROWNE, President
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
E. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15wfm

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with chears, blocks, falls, etc. etc for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 12 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Reynyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1107 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 711 North Eighteenth street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.

At 10 o'clock, at No. 711 N. Eighteenth street, will be sold the Furniture of a family declining housekeeping comprising:—Walnut parlor furniture; pier glass; parlor and chamber carpets; walnut and cottage chamber suits; beds; mattresses and bedding; china and glassware; kitchen furniture, etc. [11 7 2t

Sale at No. 1807 North Thirteenth street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,

11th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 1807 North Thirteenth street, will be sold the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising—Rosewood piano-forte; Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets; walnut parlor and chamber furniture; beds and mattresses; fine cottage chamber suits; dining-room furniture; china and glassware; kitchen utensils, etc.

The furniture can be examined early on the morning of sale. 11 7 2t

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.
OFFICE No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, November 5, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 9th inst., for the construction of a sewer on the line of Eighteenth street, from Nanchurch street to the south side of South street, three feet in diameter.

On Spring Garden, from near the east line of Broad street to the east line of Fifteenth street, two feet six inches in diameter.

On Ridge avenue, from Callowhill street to Vine street, three feet in diameter.

On Lombard street, from the sewer in Fifth street, to the line of Sixth street three feet in diameter.

On Eighth street, from the sewer in Thompson street to the north curb line of Columbia avenue, to be three feet in diameter.

On Thirteenth street, from Cherry street to Winslow street, three feet in diameter. With such iron and stone inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The undersigned having to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the thirty-first day of December, 1868. And the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewers to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city. And the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for damages for loss shall be paid the Contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1865.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department reserves the rights to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chief Commissioner of Highways.
11 7 3t

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER U. S. A., No. 1139 GIRARD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1868.

By direction of Brevet Major-General D. H. RUCKER, Ass't Quartermaster-General United States Army, Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on TUESDAY, November 17, 1868, for delivery to the Quartermaster's Department, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, of the following articles, viz.:—

Letter Paper,	12 lbs.,	7 pens ruling	250	reams.
do	do	12 do do do ½ sheets	100	"
do	do	12 do 8 do do ¼ sheets	250	"
do	do	12 do 8 do do ⅛ sheets	100	"
do	do	10 do 7 do do	250	"
Foolscap P'r,	14 do	7 do do	150	"
do	do	12 do 7 do do	150	"
do	do	14 do unruled	100	"
Flatcap do	14 do		100	"
Folio L. P'r,	24 do		100	"
Note Paper,	6 do	ruled	200	"
do	do	6 do unruled	100	"
Blotting Paper,	80 lbs.,	19x24 inches	50	"
Envelope Paper,	40 lbs.,	20x25 inches	60	"
Legal Cap Paper,	14 lbs.		60	"
Envelopes, Letter (buff), size 6¾x3⅝ in., as per sample			100	M.
Envelopes, Letter (buff), size 6x3½ in., as per sample			150	"
Envelopes, Official (buff) size 8¼x3⅝ in., as per sample			100	"
Envelopes, Official (buff), size 9x4 in., as per sample			300	"
Envelopes, Official (buff), size 10¾x4½ in., as per sample			50	"
Envelopes, Official (buff), size 11x4½ in., as per sample			20	"
Sealing Wax			50	lbs.
Letter Copy Books, 16 by 20			288	
do	do	do cap size	24	
Lead Pencils, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Faber's			25	gross.
Pencils, red and blue			10	"
Pens, Gillott's, Nos. 303 and 404			each 100	"
do	do	Nos. 604 and 3 3	each 25	"
Ink (Red) David's, 1 oz.			6	"
do	do	4 oz. size Stoppers	2	"
do (Black)	do	quarts	2	"
do	do	Carter's, pints	1	"
do Copying, Arnold's, quarts			1	"
Mucilage, quart			1	"
do	do	4 oz. With brushes	2	"
Office Tape, No. 23		3 yards each	2000	pieces.
do	do	do 74 do do	200	rolls.

All of the above-named articles will be required to be of the best quality. When samples are furnished they will be required to be like the sample, and must be delivered at the Schuylkill Arsenal subject to usual inspection.

It is also to be understood that one-fourth (¼) of the quantity of the several articles required must be delivered within thirty (30) days from the date of contract, the balance within sixty (60) days from same date.

Samples of the articles proposed to be furnished will be submitted by parties bidding.

The right is reserved of rejecting all bids deemed unreasonable, and also of accepting the lowest bid on any of the articles required.

Payment will be made at the end of each month for all the articles furnished during the month. Any additional information desired will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

F. J. CRILLY,
11 6 5t Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
KEOKUK, Iowa, Oct. 21, 1868.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, of November 18, 1868, for completing the excavation of the Prism, and the construction of the embankment wall of the canal for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River.

The Canal is to be about 7½ miles along, extending from Nashville, Iowa, to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside of the Canal is to be from 300 to 400 feet in embankment and 250 feet in excavation, and in low water to be five feet deep. All the material excavated from the Prism of the Canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter throughout the greater part of the distance, will be about 300 feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs the bottom of the Canal will have a slope 1 inches to the mile. The embankment to be built of earth, clay, and rock; to be ten feet wide on the top, including the rip-rap covering and to be two feet above high water mark with slopes of 1½ base to 1 vertical on the outside, and ¾ base to 1 vertical on the inside. The average thickness of the rip rap protection to be 2½ feet on the outside, 2 feet on the inside, and 1 foot on the top.

A portion of the above has already been constructed—say one-ninth, the balance, or so much thereof as the remainder of the funds appropriated—about $600,000—will pay for, is to be relet.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee, signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished upon application at this office.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the material (excepting right of way and land for borrow-pits), implements, and machinery, and performing all the work according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

Fifteen per cent. of the amount of any work done, or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work which is the subject of contract shall be entirely completed.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their place of residence and Post Office address.

Plans, maps, specifications, and all necessary papers will be ready for examination at this Office for fifteen days prior to the date of the letting.

Persons proposing to contract are requested to visit and examine the location of the work before sending in their bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned at Keokuk, Iowa, and should be endorsed:—"Proposals for work on the Improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel 35th Infantry, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.
Official:—
L. COOPER OVERMAN,
10 30 16t Captain Corps of Engineers.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets.
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
Also, WOOL SACKS.
2 22]

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC
On Tuesday Morning,
Nov. 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [11 4 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning,
Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 5 5t

SALE OF 150 PIECES TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, AND 200 PIECES DOMESTIC CARPETINGS, 100 PIECES FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
November 13, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; 150 pieces tapestry; 100 pieces oil cloths, etc. 11 7 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
November 10, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, will include:—
POPLAR Street, Nos. 1309 and 1311—Two handsome Modern Residences, each 23 by 167 feet.
FIFTEENTH (North), No. 526—Modern Residence.
BROWN, No. 1102—Brown Stone Residence.
GIRARD Avenue, No. 1728—Modern Residence.
NEW, No. 125 Modern Residences.
BROAD (South), No. 2118—Modern Residence.
PINE, No. 226—Store and Dwelling.
THIRTEENTH (South), No. 763—Neat Dwelling.
FRANKFORD Road, No. 2346—Store and Dwelling.
LOCUST, No. 725—Brick and Frame Dwellings.
TWENTIETH (South), Nos. 911, 913, and 915—Genteel Dwellings.
GIRARD Avenue, No. 1224—Store and Dwelling.
TILLY, No. 326—Frame Dwelling.
CHESNUT HILL—Elegant Stone Residence, Coach-house, and large Lot.
CHESNUT HILL—Frame Dwelling and large Lot.
ROYERSFORD, Montgomery County, Pa.—Large Mansion and three acres.
ELLSWORTH, No. 1223—Cottage.
UNION COURT, near Eighth and Arch—Stable and Coach-house.
FIFTEENTH, Twenty-first ward—Large Lot.
TWELFTH (south), No. 253—Carpenter Shop and Lot.
FRONT, south of Moore—Two Frame Dwellings.
CAMAC, No. 2012—Brick Dwelling.
GROUND RENTS—$40, $50, and $45 a year.
For account of whom it may concern.
$38 000 Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Co., with three over-due coupons attached.
Executor's Sale.
$5000 Union Canal coupon bonds.
$2000 McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Co. second mortgage six per cent. Bonds.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
Administrator's Sale.
20 shares West Chester and Phila. R. R., preferred
21 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad, old.
9 shares Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shares Penna. Steel Co., par $100.
147 shares Atlantic Oil Co.
Refinery Point Breeze.
20 shares Delaware County National Bank.
4 shares Farmers' Market Co.
For Other Accounts.
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
120 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.
42 shares Central Transportation Co.
$150 Philadelphia and Baltimore Central R. R. Co.
4 shares Phila. and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
40 shares Kensington National Bank.
10 shares Commercial National Bank.
24 shares Western Bank.
12 shares Bank of Commerce.
16 shares Southwark Bank.
4 shares Consolidation Bank.
50 shares Central National Bank.
1 share Mercantile Library.
1 share Philadelphia Library.
126 shares American Anti-Incrustation Co.
$800 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 10 per cent.
$4000 Phila'elphia and Erie 6 per cent.
32 shares Reliance Insurance Co.
25 shares Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.
20 shares Insurance Co. of North America.
Catalogues now ready. [11 6 3t

SALE OF A VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY
On Tuesday and Wednesday Afternoons,
Nov. 10 and 11, at 4 o'clock, comprising many scarce and curious books; also, works on American History, etc. 11 7 4t

STOCK SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE.
On Wednesday Morning,
Nov. 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 211 S. Second street, by catalogue, the entire stock of superior furniture, including walnut parlor suits in green plush and hair cloth; sideboards, walnut centre and bouquet tables; hat-stands, superior walnut chamber furniture, elegant walnut wardrobes, lounges, cane-seat chairs, cottage suits, etc. etc.

The entire stock was manufactured expressly for private sales, and finished in the best manner. Sale peremptory. [11 9 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.,
By catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Wednesday Morning,

Commencing at 10 o'clock. The sale will comprise an assortment of seasonable goods for city jobbing, retail, and country trade, worthy of special and early attention. 11 7 3t

FRENCH CLOCKS.
SPECIAL POSITIVE SALE OF 350 LOTS FINE FRENCH GILT, BRONZE, AND MARBLE CLOCKS, now landing, and all of this season's importation. We will sell
On Thursday Morning,
12th instant, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the most complete and finest assortment of Imported Clocks ever offered. Included will be found fine gilt clocks, with shades and stands; extra rich do., with bronze figures; rich and fine marble clocks; fine cuckoo and musical clocks, etc.

Will be arranged for examination one day previous to sale. 11 7 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,
(Late of Salesroom for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 829 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 829 Chesnut street,
HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, LARGE AND SUPERIOR FIREPROOF SAFE, LARGE PLATFORM SCALES, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, HANDSOME ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND VELVET CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,

11th instant, at 10 o'clock at the auction rooms, by catalogue, very superior furniture, including handsome walnut parlor and library suits, covered in fine reps terry, and hair cloth; three handsome walnut chamber suits superior rosewood piano-forte, fine wrought plate mirrors, two large and superior fireproof safes, made by Evans & Watson; large iron chest, large platform scales, handsome Brussels and other carpets, feather beds, mattresses, china and glassware, counters, cooking and gas consuming stoves, etc.

Also, 29 new Boston rocking chairs.

LINEN, ETC.—Also, a large quantity of copying and writing inks, drawing, etc.

HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS.

Also 30 pieces (five yards) handsome English tapestry Brussels carpets, just arrived per steamer City of Boston, to be sold by order of importers. 11 9 2t

Sale at No. 405 Franklin street,
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, STEINWAY UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO, HANDSOME BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL AND OTHER CARPETS, FINE F

POLITICAL.

The Western German Press on the Election.

The St. Louis *Westliche Post* says editorially:—The battle is fought and a great and decisive victory won. The loyal people of the Union have spoken with a voice of thunder, and decided in favor of Grant and Colfax—to wit, in favor of the policy of that party whose principles are at the same time those of the readers of this paper. [And the overwhelming defeat of negro suffrage?—Ed.] The principal question being decided in a satisfactory manner, we may look ahead for happy times, and for the realization of the great phrase of General Grant—"Let us have peace."

We have good cause to congratulate ourselves on the result in this State and city; the more so as it is due principally to the Germans, who, as they ever do, gave the decisive blows. The Germans have again rendered a great service to the country of their adoption. Let us hope that from this day the old hatred between the two parties may be buried forever, and that all the citizens of this great country will only struggle with each other for the privilege of marching first in the path of progress.

The Missouri *Anzeiger* remarks:—The appeal of the radicals to warlike passions in the midst of peace, and the attempt to render one part of the American people, in spite of their practical loyalty, suspected by the other, has been again successful. The candidates of the radical party, who made use of these means of agitation, are elected by majorities which show that wherever these means would have been insufficient in themselves, the mistaken conduct of some of the Democratic leaders assisted the radicals in their efforts.

Grant will be our President on the 4th of next March, and his peaceable inauguration will at once rebuke the radical lie that the Democratic opposition, if defeated, would not submit to the result of the election. In the meantime the Democracy will still show its loyalty to the Union, the Constitution, and the will of the people in a more passive manner: its practical work will commence should the administration of General Grant carry out the radical policy of tearing down the Constitution. The radicals excused their disregard of the Constitution by the necessity of the situation, and upon this necessity they based their claims to the prolongation of their term of power. They succeeded in reaching their aim, and they now will have to shew whether, with the removal of this necessity, they will also cease their disregard of the Constitution, or whether it is a fixed dogma with them to trample it down any way. By the election of General Grant, the Republican party has been relieved of the necessity of trampling under its feet the rights of the people, and of gagging the opposition in order to secure the "results of the war." The victorious party may now, to its heart's content, progress in all its schemes of improving the condition of the country and promoting the welfare of the people. It needs no more to be afraid of the enforcement of all its noble purposes, and no party was ever in a better position to execute its promised blessings; for the opposition will not only never throw difficulties in its way, but will aid it in the most efficacious manner. If there is a truly constitutional element in the radical party, let it come forward. New York is a Democratic State. The constitutional element in the radical party, if there is one, has a mighty ally in the state of New York.

SOUTHERN COMMENTS.

The Democratic Success in Louisiana.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

We would urge upon our victorious white and right fellow-citizens of Louisiana, that they should proceed with moderation and discrimination but with steady and firm step, to the securing the fruits of their victory. Let no man who has not been true to you at all times become a leader or a standard-bearer. If men have repented of their past errors, welcome them to your ranks; but do not put them or permit them to march in the lead. Reserve that place to those who have ever been true and steadfast.

Whatever may be the result of the election for President, Louisiana is safe against radicalism. But her State authorities are radical, and must be changed. They must bow to the popular will. They must admit the supremacy of the votes and of the tax-payers. They must be made to do this. But how? In the first place, they must be persuaded not only to cease prodigality and oppressive legislation, but to repeal all laws under which the former has been made possible, and to refuse appropriations for it, and to repeal the latter. This can be effected by a firm and positive, yet moderate and liberal course, combining the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*.

General Grant's Silence—The Louisiana Election.

From the New Orleans Times.

That silence which was golden to the candidate may prove dross to the executive ruler. It is, however, but justice to General Grant to say that persons who hold high position in the ranks of the Democracy express strong confidence not only in his ability but in his honesty and conservatism. They think that he will prove equal to any occasion which may arise, and that he will disappoint the extreme views alike of his friends and of his enemies.

Of the election in this State little need be said. Though a grand triumph for the Democracy, it is of but little significance when viewed from a national standpoint. In a local point of view the triumph will, however, be as the good seed which the husbandman sows in hope. It accomplishes little for the present, but it is full of promise for the future.

Just What the Democrats' Mistake Was.

From the New Orleans Bee.

To us of the South this election teaches a lesson by which we should profit. We now see that Grant ought, from the first, to have been the choice of the Democratic party, as the only man in the Government who was friendly to the Southern people, at the same time possessing the confidence of the Republican party, and with that confidence the power to restore these States to the Union. The radicals, we must admit, might have chosen a worse man for us.

A Bitter Rebel View.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

The vote of the North yesterday branded us as outlaws. Be it so. Let this outlawry rest upon those who, for vile party purposes, have published us as such. Since prudence and submission to humiliation and degradation bring us no relief, we feel no interest in the republic; and while we heretofore counselled prudence, and have restrained the hand of violence towards those who have brought up us all our woes, we can only say to our friends, despise the Government that oppresses you, and visit a just and merited retribution upon the thieves and carpet-baggers who have made us slaves.

Grant is President. We are at his mercy. But if the bondholders and the snobs of the North expect to roll in luxury and maintain their wealth by oppression and tyranny, they will be sadly mistaken, for the tone and acts of the Southern people towards the thieves and plunderers in our midst, during the next six months, will teach them that history is repeating itself, and that it will bankrupt the Government to suppress the heaving emotions and the uprising of a people who, once free, can never be slaves.

UNREGISTERED.

A Democratic Editor Sues the St. Louis Registrars.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 8th inst. contains the following:—

Wilson Hutchins, editor of the St. Louis *Times*, filed in the Circuit Court yesterday a petition, setting forth that he is a "free white male, over the age of twenty-one years," a citizen of free Missouri, entitled to vote and hold office, etc. That Andrew Brown, Aug. Sendel, and F. W. Orth, registrars, did, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1868, refuse to register him as a qualified voter, notwithstanding the fact that he is free, white, and a male, and a citizen of the State of Missouri. The reason assigned by the aforesaid Andy Brown & Co. for not registering the before-mentioned free white male, was that the said Hutchins refused to subscribe, take, swallow, gulp down, and bolt a certain oath called the oath of loyalty, otherwise the iron-clad, sometimes called the Rebel's bane. Why he refused to take down this oath we are not told, except that he says it is unlawful and not legally a part of the Constitution, but he demands the trifling sum of $10,000 damages for the refusal of the registrars to write him down a qualified voter. Colonel Glover is the attorney in the case, and when it comes up it will no doubt be argued upon the constitutional points. In the meantime Mr. Hutchins continues to run the *Times*, and is getting a large circulation.

THE TOBACCO RING.

Trepidation Among its Members in Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 4th inst. publishes the following:—

The examination into the returns of the tobacco manufacturers of this city has been going forward steadily. One good result has been obtained. There has been a very large increase in the tobacco returns for September over those for August; 72,232½ pounds was the amount returned by the nineteen plug manufacturers for the First District of Ohio during the month of August. In the next month, September, there were only seventeen factories at work, the establishment of A. B. Gaines having been closed, and that of Preston & Co. not being operated. And yet those seventeen factories returned to the assessor's office 159,746 pounds, being a gain over the preceding month of nearly 120 per cent. One firm returned in August 6123 pounds; in September, 40,817. Another returned in August 874, and the next month 24,463. A third returned in August 2162, and the following month 12,430.

There is but one reasonable hypothesis on which to account for this great increase. The energy and zeal of the Government officials threw the ring into great excitement and consternation. They saw that something must be done while so much activity was being displayed, and accordingly they began to make true, or, at any rate, approximately true returns. The consequence was that 159,746 pounds were returned in September, against 72,232½ in August. In other words, in a single month some $35,000, or more, was saved to the Government.

Another good result that has been obtained:—Dealers in tobacco have begun to array themselves on the side of the Government. They have been made to see what they have been doing in purchasing these fraudulent goods. Hitherto they have thought that they were getting their goods cheap when they purchased them for 45 to 50 cents a pound. But a little reflection would have shown them, first, that goods sold at so low a price were fraudulent, and were liable to seizure, though held by innocent parties, and that this risk made the goods, even at 40 cents, much too dear to be profitable. Fraudulent goods, indeed, are too dear at any price. They saw, in the second place, that the tax per pound was put by the manufacturers into their own pockets. In other words, 32 cents on each pound of tobacco bought was the sum which the low buyers were giving to these Government defrauders. The defrauders, dealers begin to understand, are not selling tobacco cheaply. On the contrary, they are putting into their own pockets a larger price per pound on their fraudulent goods than honest dealers can obtain for their honest goods. An honest dealer sells his tobacco at seventy cents per pound. Deduct the tax, and there is left thirty-eight cents for the net price. One of these defrauders sells his tobacco for fifty cents per pound, and the entire amount he keeps himself, thus getting eighteen cents more per pound than his honest neighbor.

That these tobacco frauds are gigantic in extent, no one who is posted in the tobacco business doubts. That they are committed by men who are as bold as they are unscrupulous there is no reason to disbelieve. The other day the following despatch from St. Louis was published in the *Commercial*:—"Henry D. Christian, a United States detective, and a witness in furnishing information respecting frauds, was found dead in an alley last night, near Fifteenth street, under suspicious circumstances;" and threats have been made by persons in this city against men who were prominent in conducting the investigation that is now progressing.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The past week was one of great excitement and panic on the Stock Exchange, and prices declined heavily both for Government securities and railway and miscellaneous shares, up to Friday evening, when the market closed very weak and demoralized, but on Saturday morning a semi-official stock jobbing despatch, in the bull interest, was telegraphed to the morning journals from Washington, which suddenly turned the tide, because it made the Secretary of the Treasury appear in the character of an infallible, whereas he had avowedly dismissingly altered or his originally expressed views as a contractionist. Moreover, he has no authority to reissue the forty-four millions of United States notes necessary to bring the amount of these in circulation up to four hundred millions, and he has admitted the fact in many letters written during the past fortnight to gentlemen in this city, and one in particular to Mr. John Thompson, in which here t-rates what he had before said, and while defending the Treasury from all blame in pronouncing the stringency, censures the banks for extending their loans so far on speculative stocks as to be unable to relieve the money market. The despatch of Saturday, evidently prompted from an official source, was an entire change of tune, and it came with such suddenness as to take Wall street by surprise and give rise to the reasonable suspicion that it was designed to 'bull' stocks and gold, which it did, and succeeded to 1353, Saturday evening, a point three and one-fourth per cent. above the lowest and two and one-fourth above the highest price touched on Friday, and he ein we have a conspicuous instance of the mischievous effect of this stock-jobbing Treasury despatch by which the Treasury ring have pr fited largely, several houses in Wall street having received the information in question at 1 o'clock on Friday, when they were enabled to buy Governments and other stocks and gold at low prices and to sell them out yesterday afternoon at a considerable advance. The Wall street pressure brought to bear upon Mr. McCulloch to give currency to the story embodied in the despatch was very great, and strong inducements are known to have been offered to him to do as he has done, thereby contradicting all that he had preached in his Fort Wayne speech and has several reports since that time. A more transparent stock-jobbing affair, with the Treasury as a party to it, was never known in the history of this or any other administration, and that it is a mere *brutum fulmen* is evident enough. Even Mr. McCulloch seems already ashamed of the part he has played in it, and the object of the Treasury ring having been already achieved, he has inspired another despatch in this morning's journals to the effect that, although he believes he has power to reissue notes redeemed but not cancelled, it is not determined what he will do, as this will depend upon circumstances, and it may not become necessary to resort to that measure in order to afford relief."

From the Times.

"The semi official announcement on Saturday morning from Washington, that the Secretary of the Treasury had decided to exercise his authority to reissue the greenbacks withdrawn from circulation last year, or the 3 per cent. greenback certificates withdrawn or presented for redemption last month, if needful to relieve and restore confidence to the money market, had almost the immediate effect of reducing the cost of money to the brokers from 7 per cent. in gold and a daily commission, to 7 per cent. in currency. Early in the day some extra rates or commissions may have been paid for carrying over stocks until Monday, but after 2 o'clock the offers of balances by money-lenders at simple 7 per cent. interest were more than equal to the demand and the market left off comparatively easy. The difference to the cost of money, as compared with the severe stringency of Thursday and Friday, decided as it seemed to be, was not so significant of the improved state of things, as the prevailing reliance upon the ability and purpose of the Government to afford further relief if necessary. The trying not to say terrible ordeal through which the market has passed during the week is illustrated by the Bank Statement which shows that the further large sum of nearly four and a half millions of greenbacks has been locked up for effect upon the Stock Exchange, making altogether a loss of over ten millions Greenbacks in this direction over and above the amounts known to have been received by the banks in the same time from the neighboring cities. The estimate, therefore, is not an extravagant one that from $12,000,000 to $14,000,000 in lawful money has been withdrawn from the use of the market in two weeks."

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 18 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THE GREAT CARD DEPOT,
THE LAST NOVELTY.
WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS,
New style of VISITING CARDS.
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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STABBED.

Coroner's Investigation into the Circumstances Attending the Killing of Andrew Golden.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, Coroner Daniels held an inquest into the case of Andrew Golden, who was stabbed on Monday last, at Twenty-third and Chesnut streets, and subsequently died from the effects of the wound. John Shields, who is alleged to have inflicted the wound, is still at large.

Michael Flaherty testified—Saw the deceased enter the beer saloon and engage in an altercation with John Shields about politics; saw Shields strike deceased, but did not see him do the stabbing; Golden afterwards told me that he was stabbed.

William McClintock testified—Went into the saloon with John Shields; while there, the deceased and two other men entered; soon after, Shields and the deceased got into a difficulty about politics; I endeavored to prevent all strife; deceased went towards Shields and a man named Smith, when a scuffle ensued; saw no blows struck; Smith and Shields then left; saw no knife; did not know that Golden was stabbed until the next day.

Peter Hohlweg corroborated the foregoing testimony, and testified, in addition, that during the altercation Golden called Shields a liar, when they at once grappled; saw a hand raised with a knife in it, and believe it was Shields' hand; did not know that Golden was stabbed; he afterwards fell to the floor, and was then taken home; saw no blows struck.

Mrs. Frances Hohlweg confirmed the testimony of her husband (the preceding witness); she saw no blows struck.

John McGaugher testified—Was in the place; saw the row; listened to them talking; they got rather excited; Shields said that Golden was a Republican from the time he left the old country; Golden denied it; hot words then passed between them; Smith then took Golden away from Shields; afterwards, while Golden was leaning on the bar, Shields approached him and said "Come on, now;" Shields had a knife in his hand; he made two passes at Golden; afterwards Golden grew pale in his face, and fell to the floor; he was stabbed; he was then carried home; he was struck in the stomach.

Dr. Shoeleigh made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and testified:—

There was a penetrating wound one-third of an inch long in the left side of the abdomen; the wound extended through the walls of the abdomen, but the intestines were not cut; there was extensive inflammation of the membrane covering the intestines and lining the cavity of the abdomen; death ensued from peritonitis, the result of the stab.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—That the said Andrew Golden came to his death from peritonitis, caused by a wound in the abdomen with a knife in the hands of John Shields, November 2, 1868, at No. 2312 Chesnut street. Died November 7, 1868.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

An Illegal Voter—Bound Over—Rioters—A Sleeping Man Robbed—A Female Thief—A Boy Beaten.

—Edward Auble, a youth of twenty summers, has been held by Alderman Hood for illegal voting in the Twentieth ward.

—John Regan, who is alleged to have stabbed Catherine Barnes yesterday afternoon, at Sixth and Bedford streets, had a hearing this morning before Alderman Bonsall, who, after hearing the testimony, sent him to prison to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

—At half-past 1 o'clock yesterday morning the police of the Fifth district were notified of a small riot going on at Quince and Locust streets. Repairing to the spot, they succeeded in quelling the disturbance, and took into custody four individuals, who gave the names of David Fields, William Armstrong, Chris. Vater, and James Seybert, all of whom had ugly gashes about the head. Alderman Patchell committed them for trial.

—On Saturday night a man, while asleep at Seventh and Shippen streets, was relieved of $8 60. James and Bridget Smith were subsequently arrested for committing the theft, and after a hearing before Alderman Bonsall were held for a further hearing.

—Catharine Pollard lives at No. 1 Beach street. On Saturday night she induced a young man to accompany her to this den, and while there relieved him of $20. The green one had her arrested, and Alderman Toland committed her.

—George Biesler works at a shop at Richmond and Ball streets. In the same place is a lad, who was directed by Biesler to do certain work, which he refused to do. Biesler is then alleged to have struck the lad over the head with a piece of iron, inflicting a severe wound. A warrant was issued for Biesler, who was bound over in $800 to answer.

IDLE THOUGHTS.—Philadelphia is organ-ic. Besides the big organ to be opened in the Cathedral on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., she has the biggest number of hand-organs grinding music about the streets of any city in the country.

—The Republican Campaign Club of Bridesburg have a victorious jollification to-day. The ox "Seymour," captured by General Grant, will be roasted, and balloons sent up every half hour, inscribed with the names of the different States and their majorities. Good!

—Still kicking. The Democrats of the Twelfth division of the Fifteenth ward are called together this evening "to organize for success in the Presidential election of 1872!" There's enterprise for you!

—Our skating park chaps are busily preparing for the coming season. Several days since we saw ice upon a number of paddles, on which flies might have skated without breaking through.

—The *Lancashire Lass* was in court to-day, but she didn't stay there long. The Judge wasn't courteous. She may make another visit to-morrow, probably.

—Now that November has brought all our citizens home from the watering places, many of them are resorting to places where something stronger can be had.

—Brown says that he doesn't object to a generous visitation from his friends, but he don't care to have a million ants in his house at the same time.

—The members of Company I, Republican Invincibles, hold their final meeting this evening. They can well afford to rest upon their laurels.

—Birds of a feather flock together. A hurdy-gurdy and a monsey will attract a larger crowd in our streets than any other single exhibition.

—The Right Rev. Dr. Tuttle, Missionary Bishop of Montana, Idaho, and Utah, will hold a meeting in behalf of his field this evening.

—A lank horse for a race, and a lank man for a lively run. Flesh is a good thing to warm the bones, but it adds very little to the brain.

—The Spring Garden Soup Society holds its annual meeting this evening, when the managers for the ensuing year will be elected.

—In getting up in the world, be careful that it is not by the aid of a rope.

—Money has destroyed a great many more people than the want of it.

—Women have the advantage of men—each moves in her own circle.

—A bowling alley, like the sea, has a rolling motion.

DELAY OF VESSELS AT THE LAZARETTO.—The shipmasters and merchants of this port are constantly complaining of the unnecessary delay of vessels at the Lazaretto, for the purpose of being examined by the Port Physician. The growing commerce of our port demands an extension of the facilities now afforded this official during the quarantine season, and the Board of Health have made application to Councils for an appropriation for a steam-tug for the use of that gentleman. Of the absolute necessity of such a mode of transportation there can be no doubt.

COLONEL W. B. SLAUGHTER, of Wisconsin, will deliver a lecture to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock, in Rev. John Chambers' church, on "The Comparative Influence of Free and Slave Labor in the Formation of Character." Colonel Slaughter is well acquainted with the situation in the South, and the proceeds of his lecture are to be devoted to a worthy object of charity.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Speaker Colfax's Prospective Marriage—Arrival of Congressmen—A Quorum not Present.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.

Speaker Colfax

arrived here this morning for the purpose of formally adjourning the House to-morrow until the first Monday in December. On Wednesday or Thursday he will leave in the company with Senator Wade for Ashtabula, Ohio, where he is

To Be Married

on the 18th to Miss Nellie Wade, the Senator's niece.

Five Senators

and members arrived this morning, but not enough to make a quorum in either house. Nearly all who came are here on business with the Departments.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—The Rev. Jeremiah F. O'Neill, Catholic priest, of Macon, Georgia, died in this city on Friday afternoon, at the St. Agnes Hospital.

Mrs. Maria Bitler, aged 78, was burned to death yesterday, her clothes taking fire from a stove.

George Hollins, an old and well-known grocery merchant, died at his residence, in this city, yesterday, in the 62d year of his age. He was a native of York, England.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Reading, 95; Canton Co., 56½; Erie, 37½; Cleveland and Pittsburg 88½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 108½; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 88; New York Central, 121½; Virginia 6s, 57; Missouri 6s, 67½; Hudson River, 125¾; 5-20s, 1862 (old), 108½; do. 1865, 106½; do. 1865, 103½; do. new, 103¼@103½; 10-40s, 104½. Gold 138½. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 9¼.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Cotton steady at 25c. Flour steady; much business and prices unchanged. Wheat dull and market favors buyers. Corn firmer; mixed Western, $1 16@1 17. Oats heavy at 73½@74c. Beef quiet. Pork unsettled; new mess, $27 75@28; prime, $22 50@23 75. Lard dull; steam 16½@17c. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 25c. Flour fairly active and lower; Howard street superfine, $6 50@7 25; do. extra, $8 @9; do. family, $10 75@11 75; City Mills superfine, $6 50@7 25; do. extra, $8@9 75; do. family, $10@12; Western superfine, $6 25@7; do. extra, $8@9 25; do. family, $10@12 75. Wheat dull; prime to choice red $2 10@2 25. Corn firm; new white, 66@67c.; yellow, 80@81c. Oats dull at 70@72c. Rye dull at $1 25@1 40. Cloverseed quiet and better feeling in market; sales at $8 25@8 50. Pork quiet at $29 50@30. Bacon active and scarce; ribsides, 17¾c.; clear sides, 18c.; shoulders, 12½@14c.; hams, 19@20c. Lard dull at 18c.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S HEARING.—David Taylor was before United States Commissioner Phillips, at noon to-day, charged with carrying on the business of rectifier in an illegal manner.

Revenue Detective Hellman sworn—Knows the defendant; he is a rectifier, on Second street, below New; on Monday, November 2, at 10 o'clock, I came out of the Third collection district office, and asked my men to drive down a few doors; I got in the wagon and drove to Second and New streets, and entered Mr. Taylor's establishment; passed to the front room; found gate closed at the back part of the main building; had some difficulty in getting the gate opened; I discovered four barrels of whisky on a dumping trough; turned them over to prevent the liquor running out, and went into another part of the building and there found a one-horse wagon and Mr. William H. Gilpin; I remarked to him, "Are you here again?" I had taken him the Saturday previous with five barrels of whisky; examined the whisky, and found it to be raw molasses whisky; took the marks off the barrel; they were "M. A. Harrington, U. S. Inspector and Gauger, First District Pennsylvania, October 1, 1868;" also, "Michael Fitzpatrick, No. 512 Carpenter street, Rectifier, Philadelphia;" put the place in charge of a keeper, and then went to the Collector of the First district and reported; found the returns of M. A. Harrington for October 23, and found no return of whisky on that day as having been inspected by Michael Fitzpatrick; I inquired whether Fitzpatrick had ever paid a special tax or license, but could not get a satisfactory answer; I then called on Mr. Fitzpatrick and asked him his business; he said "selling whisky over the counter;" I then asked him if he was a rectifier, and he said that he was not, nor had not been for some six months.

William H. Herr testified that he was with Mr. Heiman on the morning of November 2, and corroborated his testimony.

William H. Gilpin sworn—I drive a furniture wagon; witness declined answering any other questions, on the ground that answering them would implicate him.

Mr. Taylor was held in $2000 bail for trial.

ROBBERIES.—Last evening, while the family of Charles Blumendale, residing at No. 912 North Broad street, were at tea, a thief entered through the parlor windows and ascended to the second floor, where he stole a gold watch valued at $500, and a valuable breastpin, the property of Mrs. Blumendale. This lady happened to go up stairs, and the thief left by means of the second-story rear window, carrying off the articles. He escaped.

At 10 o'clock on Saturday night some person went into the residence of Henry Turner, on the southeast corner of Sixteenth and Coates street, by means of the third-story back window, and after ransacking the whole upper portion of the building, left without securing any booty.

The premises of John Walters, on Coates street, below Fifteenth, were broken into on Saturday evening through the back door, and robbed of silver ware to the value of $50, and a note for $100. The thief escaped.

The dwelling No. 2022 Camac street, was entered on Thursday night. The thieves forced the back shutters and stole $30 in money, a gold watch, and one dozen silver spoons.

THE ASSAULT AND ROBBERY OF DR. CUNNINGTON.—Dr. Cunnington, the musical leader and composer, who was knocked down and robbed in the vicinity of Ninth and Spruce streets a few nights since, has nearly recovered from the effects of the injuries he received. The Doctor received a blow with a "billy" on the back of the head which knocked him senseless, and he was also kicked and beaten about the body. Among the articles stolen from him was a very heavy gold watch chain, presented to him by the orchestra of the Academy of Music.

A VIOLENT BUMMER.—Yesterday afternoon John Howley, a lame fellow, called at the residence of Mr. S. H. Horstmann, seeking alms. Being told to go the rear door, he refused, got angry, and pushed his crutch through two handsome panes of glass. Policeman Jarvis arrested him and took him before Alderman Patchel, who sent him below.

FIRES.—At half-past 2 o'clock this morning, a barn and two dwellings belonging to Mr. Broadbent, situated on Rhodes lane, near Haddington, were totally destroyed by fire.

The grocery store on the northeast corner of Fourth and Green streets was slightly damaged by fire at 7½ o'clock this morning.

CONFISCATED.—The police of the Twentieth ward last night overhauled a wagon at Hutchinson and Master streets, in which were concealed three barrels of whisky. The driver skedaddled and the liquor was taken to the station.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The New Cabinet—Senator Wade's Chances—He will be Secretary of the Interior.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 9.

It is customary for the

Vice-President

to name one member of the Cabinet and the Department to which he shall be assigned. Colfax, it is said, will name

Senator Wade

for the Secretary of the Interior. This position is usually given to a Western man. Wade's close run at Chicago for the Vice-Presidency gives him some claims for a position in the Cabinet; and this, together with his prospective relationship to the Vice-President elect, give some color of truth to the rumor. Wade's familiarity with all matters coming under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior eminently fits him for the place.

Senator Cameron

was at the Revenue Department this morning, looking after some appointments.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

General Grant

was at headquarters in the city at 9 o'clock this morning, and engaged at once in the performance of his official duties. Several prominent gentlemen called this morning to pay their respects, among whom were the Vice-President elect, Secretary Schofield, Major-General Thomas, Brevet Major-General Canby, Senators Morgan, Wade, and several others, Major-Generals George H. Thomas, Hancock, and A. H. Terry.

The officers composing the

The Court of Inquiry

to investigate the case of General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, assembled in this city this morning.

Navy Orders.

Captain George F. Emmons is detached from the command of the Ossipee, and placed in waiting orders. Commander Milton Haxtun is detached from the Naval rendezvous at New York, and ordered to the command of the Pawnee.

The following are

Honorably Discharged:

Acting Chief Engineer, G. B. Whiting; Acting First Assistant Engineer, T. C. Bracht; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, A. L. Grow.

Railroad Accident.

BUFFALO, Nov. 9.—The 6 o'clock train of this morning, on the New York Central Railroad, bound to Lockport, was thrown from the track, when about a mile from the depot, by running over a pair of canal horses. But little damage was sustained by the train, although the point where the accident occurred was a dangerous place. Both the horses were killed, one being cut into small pieces.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Nov. 9.—Governor Bullock issues a proclamation offering $5000 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who caused the death of Albert G. Ruffin, Sheriff of Richmond county, who was killed in the election riot at Augusta.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 9

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1400 Pa 6s, 2 series..... 103¾
$2000 do. 2 ser..... 103½
$1000 City 6s, New..... 102¾
$2000 Read 7s..... 93½
$1000 L & Am 6s '89..... 93½
$1400 do..... 93¾
$100 Leh V 6s..... 93
$2 68 Elmira 7s..... 94
10 sh 2d & 3d..... 5½
24 sh Leh V R..... 55
6 do..... 55
50 sh Penna R..... 53¾

22 sh Norris't'n	67
2 sh Read R	51⅝
300 do	48¼
100 do	48¼
100 do	48¼
100 do	48⅛
200 do	48⅛
300 do	48¼
100 do	48¼
100 do	48¼
100 do	48¼
1.0 do	48¼

SECOND BOARD.

$7000 Leh 6s gold l	90⅜
$1000 Phil & R 7s	79½
100 sh Penna R	53¾
100 do	53¾
29 do	54
50 do	54
22 sh Leh V R	55
50 sh Read Mad Dam	3
100 sh Leh Nav	28⅛
100 sh Cata Pf	35⅛
100 sh Read R	43½
10 sh C & Am	1 5
5 do	128

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscribers are now receiving their
FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
RICH CURTAIN FABRICS
FOR
PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND LIBRARY.
WINDOW CURTAINS
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ALSO,
Just Opened, direct from the Manufacturer,
Embroidered Lace Curtains
NEW DESIGNS,
From the lowest to the highest quality—some of the
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NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
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VESTIBULE CURTAINS, in great variety.
CARVED, PLAIN, GILT, AND WALNUT CORNICES.
WHITE AND COLORED SHADES.
Experienced and reliable workmen superintend our Upholstery Department, and every effort is employed to give satisfaction and secure promptness in fulfilling the orders entrusted to us.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
10 29 thstu10trp PHILADELPHIA.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Affairs at the Capital—Rumors About the New Cabinet—Stanton to be Reinstated as Secretary of War.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.

The Arrival

of General Grant and Speaker Colfax in this city has attracted a number of politicians who are desirous of assisting in the formation of a new Cabinet. It is stated by prominent Republicans that Mr. Stanton will be offered his old position of Secretary of War as the most suitable person to deal with the South in its present disturbed condition. His services in the late political campaign are recognized as being most effective.

Senator Wade and Mr. Greeley

are also looked upon as certain to be selected, the former for the Interior Department and the latter for the Postmaster-Generalship.

An Active Competition

has set in among New Yorkers for the Collectorship of the Port. Rumor assigns it to a prominent Republican of Democratic antecedents.

General Sickles

is spoken of as likely to be appointed Minister to England, where he commenced his diplomatic career under Mr. Buchanan.

General Grant

is said to be maturing his Mexican policy, and the removal of General Rosecrans will take place promptly.

Mr. Stanton

is probably the only member of President Johnson's Cabinet who will be reappointed.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Theatrical

LONDON, Nov. 9.—John S. Clarke, the American comedian, played at the Strand Theatre on Friday evening last, before the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Reverdy Johnson and other notables.

The Crown of Spain.

The *Times'* Madrid correspondence writes to that journal that the crown of Spain will probably be offered to Espartero. The decree removing Lersundi from the office of Captain-General of Cuba, and appointing General Dulce in his place, has been officially published.

Ship News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 9.—The Hammonia sailed hence for New York on Saturday last at 4:15 P. M.

Snow Falling in the West.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—Snow has been falling this morning in Central and Western Kansas, and rain has fallen in Eastern Kansas and Western Missouri for the past forty-eight hours. Heavy rain fell here all last night.

Mrs. Catharine Engels and Mike Moran were arrested yesterday for dealing in counterfeit money. Between $2000 and $3000 in $5 and $50 greenbacks and postal currency were secured.

From South Carolina—Republican Majority 9900.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 9.—The *Daily News* has nearly complete returns from every county in South Carolina, giving a Republican majority of 9900, a Democratic gain of 33,500 since the election for the new Constitution in April last.

New York Stock Quotations—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R	122⅝
N. Y. and E. R	58⅞
Pa. and Erie R	97⅞
Mich. S. and N. I. R	89⅝
Cev. & Pittsb'g R	85
Chi. and N. W. com	83
Chi. and N. W. pref.	84⅝
Chi. and R. I. R	101⅝
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	109
Gold	134¾

Market strong.

IN SESSION.—The Boiler Advisory Commission is now sitting for the purpose of hearing applications for positions under the bill. All applicants are notified to call at the Mayor's office.

A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the Bar of Philadelphia was held on Nov. 9, 1868, to testify their respect for the memory of FRANCIS J. TROUBAT, Esq., lately deceased.

On motion of the Hon. Henry M. Phillips, Colonel Page was called to the chair and Z. P. Dodson appointed secretary.

After some appropriate remarks from William L. Hirst, Esq., referring to the high and acknowledged merits of the deceased, to the usefulness of his busy life, spent for the most part in this city, and the lamented suddenness of his death abroad and among strangers. The following resolutions were offered by David Paul Brown, Esq., and having been seconded by Wm. L. Hirst, Esq., were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Philadelphia Bar deeply deplore the loss which the legal profession has sustained by the death of Francis J. Troubat—one who as a lawyer, an author, a patriot, a friend, and a gentleman, has furnished in his life a laudable example to all those by whom he was known and justly appreciated.

Resolved, That as a manifestation of our sense of the loss we have sustained by this lamentable bereavement and of our respect and esteem for the learning and virtue of our departed brother, we will as a body attend his funeral.

Resolved, That a Committee of the Members of the Bar be appointed, with the President and Secretary, to communicate to the afflicted family and relations of the deceased a copy of these resolutions, together with a letter of condolence and sympathy in their sorrows to which the Almighty in His wisdom has subjected them.

The following committee was appointed:—David Paul Brown, Esq., William L. Hirst, Esq., Hon. Henry M. Phillips, F. C. Brightly, Esq., and A. J. Fish, Esq., and the Chairman and Secretary.

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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,
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Regulated by the Governor.
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PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER,
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10mw

INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.